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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—Writing on Monday night the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says :—

"Although only isolated outrages have as yet taken place, the existence of a large association, whose purpose is to organise such outrages and carry them into execution, is admitted by the Government. The *Siècle* comforts itself with the assurance that no true Republican would be guilty of so base and vile an outrage as resort to dynamite; but the people who receive threatening letters, and who may feel that a discarded workman or servant might take it into his head to take summary vengeance on his *patron* by destroying his premises and himself by dynamite, nitro-glycerine, or gun-cotton, are not likely to be assured by this declaration. The "true" Republicans of Lyons, in the same spirit, have issued a protest against dynamite outrages, in which the fiendish doings of the Anarchical party are condemned as revolting public conscience. This protest reflects credit upon its authors, but it amounts to very little. A large section of the community among the lower classes regard the Republicans now in office, or likely to participate in the distribution of official loaves and fishes, just as these Republicans themselves regarded the Imperial Government and that of Louis Philippe. Last night a threatening notice was posted up on the walls of the infantry barracks at Courbevoie. The *Patrie*, which recommended the state of siege to be proclaimed, has received a threatening letter.

"In the Faubourg St. Antoine a red placard is extensively circulated among the workmen, of which the following is a suggestive extract :—'In war all is fair that can weaken the enemy. In the struggle between the *prolétariat* and the *bourgeoisie* this truth holds good as in all other struggles, and we are bound to tell combatants that they would disregard their duty in refraining from every means to destroy or weaken their enemy. In a preceding number we recommended the workmen that they should preface a strike by hanging all the recalcitrant employers, in order to terrify the *bourgeois*. We now say that the burning of their stores, the annihilation of their wealth, are a fine and a wholesome spectacle.' The placard then gives the minutest description of the mode of manufacturing dynamite, lithofractour, picrate, nitro-glycerine, and ammoniacal powder.

"The Government, I am told, is on the track of a very extensive conspiracy; but as men can only be arrested on a judicial warrant, the action of the Director of Public Safety is to a great extent paralysed. In Paris the panic is subsiding, except in the neighbourhood of St. Sulpice, where there are several large shops of what are called "*articles de sainteté*," namely, altar-pieces, Madonnas, chalices, and articles of ecclesiastical costume, the owners of which are marked men at Lyons. There have been several arrests, but no material facts have been elicited, and the excitement of the past week is dying out."

As regards the situation at Lyons, the correspondent of the *Daily News* at that place telegraphs on Tuesday :—

"The streets are full of life, the Place Bellecour, the finest in Europe, say the Lyonnais, is crowded with strollers; the theatres last night were fairly filled; and to all outward seeming the panic is abating. The manager of the largest credit institution in the city, whom I have just seen, and many others, will not admit that there has been a panic or cause for one. It was necessary to take measures, they say, but the measures having been taken, there is nothing more to be feared. That the confidence expressed by these gentlemen is not general, a singular fact mentioned by a morning paper sufficiently proves —the Soleil, the oldest life assurance society in Lyons, received last week more proposals from intending assurers than they ever received in a week before—a circumstance which they attribute to the feeling of insecurity caused by the explosions. The police persist in their policy of silence, and refuse to give any information as to where they found the forty kilogrammes of dynamite. It is, however, believed to have been made by Riet, the man who was arrested on Saturday. Two other persons suspected of being concerned in the explosion at the Café Assommoir were arrested yesterday. The Liberal papers of every shade are protesting against the gendarmes being detailed for the special protection of the Archbishop, who, they say, should take his chance like other folks. The only thing in which the Republicans, Radicals, and Socialists seem to be agreed is hatred of the Church."

From Marseilles the following has been received :—

"The Anarchists have not forgotten Marseilles in their projects of explosion. It is said that the Maire received on Sunday a letter announcing that the Hotel de Ville would be blown up on All Saints' Day. In consequence, the Maire and the members of the Common Council have decided to remain in the Hotel de Ville during All Saints' Day. A rumour runs also about the blowing up of the Palais de Justice by dynamite."

The titular Archbishop of Lepanto, who is the head of the Chapter of St. Denis, has addressed a remonstrance to the Government against the renewed divining-rod experiments, on which Mdme. Cavailha is insisting under her compact with the State for a division of the spoils. He dwells on the absurdity of the theory that on the Revolutionary seizure of 1793 the Benedictines could conceal a portion of their treasures, of which printed lists existed, and the most valuable of which were notoriously confiscated. As to the notion of an earlier secretion of treasures, the memory of which had perished, he urges that St. Denis having belonged to the Benedictines from its very erection, no motive for secretion existed, and, had there been any, the tradition or record of it would have been preserved, while at least four successive reconstructions would certainly have brought any such treasure to light. The mob of 1793, moreover, actually ransacked the vaults, after the removal of the bodies, for the very purpose of discovering secret hoards. St. Denis, in short, is the very last place in the world for treasure trove, and as for the central crypt, which the sorceress claims to break into, it was rifled in 1793, when it contained fifty-three bodies, which left no vacant space.

The Archbishop need scarcely have troubled himself with this demonstration. Public ridicule has made an end of the project, and even if Mdme. Cailhava carried out her threat of a lawsuit, no tribunal would hold her entitled to carry on excavations *ad libitum*, with a risk, perhaps, of herself and her workmen being buried under the ruins of the finest of French Cathedrals.

Some 200 copies of the following placard were found on Thursday morning posted on the walls in the first, second, fifth, and sixth Arrondissements :—

"International Revolutionary Executive Committee (Section France)—To all you bourgeois, capitalists, and governing classes—You thought by arresting some of our friends to throw us into confusion and thus stifle our just demands. You miscalculated your effect. Your last exactions have only succeeded in reviving our hatred, and once more proved to us that nothing is to be expected from the bandits who govern us. Woe to you, bourgeois of every stamp. Our hatred will be terrible and implacable, and will only be extinguished with your race. You who for centuries have kept in your hands all social wealth, you who by your many infamies have always deceived the hopes of the proletariate, you are condemned. The hour of vengeance is at hand. The hour for the expiation of all your crimes and ignominies has struck. The proletariate declares against you a war to the death. It is no longer with musket in hand that we shall descend into the streets to attack your class who have at their disposal hundreds of thousands of men armed to the teeth. No, we shall only employ the means that science gives us, that chemistry has revealed to us. To destroy you, all methods are good, from the dagger and dynamite to poison and petroleum. It is on science that our Socialist theories rest, and it is with the aid of science that we shall accomplish the social winding up. Death to employers!—The Executive Committee.

ITALY.—The proposed beatification of Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More emanated, according to the *Monde*, from Cardinal Manning, who likewise smoothed away all obstacles on the part of the English Government, and even got leave for the State achives to be consulted and used as evidence (the *Monde* can hardly be aware that the State Paper Office is accessible to every investigator). The petition of all the English Catholic Bishops would in the ordinary course have had to wait several years, but a Pontifical dispensation has allowed the first step to be already taken, and the advisers of the Congregation of Rites will soon be summoned to decide whether there is any objection to the introduction of the cause. On their deciding in the negative, the Pope will decree such introduction, and Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More will thereby at once be entitled "Venerable." Three hundred of their fellow-martyrs in Henry VIII.'s reign are included in these proceedings.

The new Nuncio, Monsignor di Rende, arrived in Paris this morning and called this afternoon on M. Duclerc.

SWITZERLAND.—A correspondent of the Havas Agency, writing from Berne, announces the purchase by German, Russian, and Swiss Socialists of the old Château of Winterthur. The object of the purchasers is to transform the place into a printing establishment for Socialist purposes, and the interior is being fitted up on a scale which leads to the supposition that a good number of persons are going to reside on the premises. The Government, says the correspondent, has the means of preventing a foreign association from compromising Switzerland. The presence, however, in this case of a Swiss as co-proprietor obliges it to respect the rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

AMERICA.—An attempt by a mob in Kentucky to lynch two murderers resulted in a shocking loss of life on Wednesday. The murderers were being taken from one town to another, under guard of the State Militia. They were taken on a steamboat, when the mob seized the ferry-boat and followed. A boy on the ferry-boat discharged a pistol, when the militia opened fire, wounding three persons. The militia then became excited, and fired upon peaceable citizens who had assembled on the bank of the river, killing six outright, and wounding about thirty others. The prisoners were at no time in danger, and nobody would have been injured had not the militia become demoralised.

EGYPT.—In addition to the defence of Arabi, Abdellal, Ali Fehmi, and Sheik Abdu, the English counsel have undertaken to defend Toulba Pasha, Yakoub Sami, who was Arabi's Under-Secretary of War, Osman Fauze, and Ahmat Rifaat Bey, director of the official journal during the rebellion. The *Standard's* correspondent says :—

"Every effort was made to induce these prisoners to accept Egyptian counsel from the list prepared by the Government, consisting of the names of eighty Egyptian advocates. Mahmoud Sami was the only one of the leading prisoners who accepted native counsel; the rest all insisted upon having Englishmen, the belief being strong that no conviction will be obtained against those defended by English counsel. The prosecution have again promised to provide copies, without further loss of time, of the documents required for the defence; but great delay has already been caused by their procrastination. Arabi has supplied his counsel with a long list of witnesses and documents required for his defence."

Telegraphing on Monday, the Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* says :—

"In spite of rumours to the contrary, nothing is definitely arranged respecting the suppression of the disturbance in the Soudan, except that the Minister of War intends to despatch a corps of the new army, or, perhaps, raise one on purpose. His Excellency is resolved to make a severe example of the 'Prophet's' followers, but has yet to catch them. The Minister quotes the example of Said Pasha, who, marching in Upper Egypt in person, blew scores of mutineers from guns, and so terrified the population that inviolable security of life and property prevailed for years. At present trade in the Soudan, ordinarily worth a million sterling a year, including exports and imports, is at a standstill. The trade is capable of great development, and the Ministry of Trade and Commerce is understood to entertain projects for its extension when peace is restored."

A Reuter's telegram from Cairo says it is rumoured that 500 British troops will be permitted to volunteer for the military expedition to the Soudan.

The *Times* believes "that a compromise has been offered, or is about to be offered, to the British Government, the purport of which is that Arabi shall be allowed to expatriate himself, and live in exile. This proposal, however, is not such as it can accept. On its part it has suggested a set of rules for the conduct of the trial, which, if adopted and adhered to, would avert the unreasonable delay at present threatened."

Lord Dufferin had a long interview on Wednesday with the Foreign Minister, and the Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* understands that his Lordship explained the reasons for his departure somewhat in the following way :—

"The health of Sir Edward Malet not being good, and grave questions, notably that of army reorganisation, on which a diversity of opinion exists among military authorities, requiring attention, the British Government had decided that the situation of affairs demanded the presence of some one occupying a high position to advise respecting the best mode of putting matters on a solid footing. His superiors had paid the Ambassador the compliment of selecting him for the duty, and in accepting the offer his Lordship feels that he will be able to serve at once both England and Turkey—for the reason that he is the friend of the Porte, and that from having conducted the late negotiations he is more fully aware of the views and desires of the Imperial Government than any other person who might be less well disposed towards it. The Ambassador is also of opinion that his presence in Egypt will enable him to study her condition and needs, and thus place him on his return to Constantinople in a better position to negotiate with the Porte and the Powers.

"Notwithstanding these assurances, expressed, doubtless, with that tact and charm of manner peculiar to Lord Dufferin, the feeling of astonishment excited in Ministers and his Majesty by his appointment has by no means passed away. In official circles the question is anxiously asked whether the first step has not just been taken towards severing the connection between Egypt and the Porte."

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the Porte has telegraphed to Musurus Pasha to make such representations to Lord Granville as will tend to convince him of the expediency of delay in Lord Dufferin's departure.

The *Morning Post* of Thursday gave prominence to the following paragraph :—

"We understand that in a conversation which has taken place between Earl Granville and M. Tissot, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs informed his Excellency that the Government have resolved to suppress the Dual Control in Egypt and to substitute for it a simpler administration. The Government is not in a position to propose a complete scheme; but we hear that the suggestions made by Lord Granville are likely to meet with the approval of M. Grévy and the majority of the present French Cabinet. They are not likely, however, to satisfy the members of the Ministry who in the French Cabinet represent views analogous to those which of late have been set forth by the *République Française* and by the other organs of M. Gambetta. The proposals suggested by England were to have been discussed in a Cabinet Council in Paris yesterday afternoon. Should the majority of the Ministers approve the conciliatory attitude of M. Duclerc, a Ministerial crisis may be considered as likely. The Ministers in favour of the maintenance of the old Joint Control will be replaced by others willing, as are M. Duclerc and the majority of the Cabinet, to settle the question before the meeting of the French Chamber."

Arabi's counsel have had a most important interview with the prisoner Ahmed Bey Rifaat :—

"This man was Secretary to the Council of Ministers before the bombardment, and was a prominent member of the National party. In his conversation with his counsel he fully corroborated the statement of Arabi, that Dervish Pasha came here with a double set of instructions. Openly he was to appear hostile to Arabi, but he was really to give every encouragement to the National party and to support the Khedive. As a proof of the truth of his statement, Ahmed Bey produced an Imperial firman conferring upon him the rank of Ferik, which Dervish Pasha gave him on the 9th of July, requesting him at the same time to keep the matter secret from the Khedive until a convenient opportunity should occur. Ahmed Bey Rifaat was present at a Council of Ministers when both the Khedive and Dervish Pasha advocated resistance to the demands of the British Admiral."

The Cairo correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows :—

"In Candia, at the instance of Toussoun Bey, Governor of Kavala, a village which, it is not perhaps generally known, appertains to Egypt, or rather to the family of Mehemet Ali, two important arrests have been made—Suleiman Daoud, the admitted burner of Alexandria, and Moussa Akad, one of the instigators of the massacre. They are believed to have crossed the desert to Benghazi, and there to have taken ship to Candia. Their evidence is most important, and it is necessary that the utmost pressure should be applied to the Turkish Government to insist on their being sent here."

A telegram from Cairo to the *Daily News* says :—

"More prisoners have arrived from Alexandria. These, like the others, were examined secretly and separately. The prisoners complain that this is done with a view to entrap them and to use one man's statement against another. It is probable that more than one prisoner will protest. Thus Yacoob Sami, Arabi's Under-Secretary, protests that he was assaulted in his cell, and threatened with death if he compromised any one. It appears that Dervish Pasha brought the Under-Secretary a supply of firmans and decorations for the leaders of the Nationalists; and one of the accused, Rifaat Bey, has produced the imperial firman naming him Brigadier-General. This was on the 9th of July."

ARMENIA.—A telegram, of Russian origin, from Van states that the brother of the brigand Mahmed Ali having been arrested for an attempt upon the life of the Governor of Bitlis, Mahmed Ali with his band attacked the prison at Musch, where his brother was confined, with the object of liberating him. In the conflict which ensued with the warders of the gaol the imprisoned brother was killed, and Mahmed took to flight, but afterwards returned and succeeded in carrying off his brother's body. He and his associates cut off the noses of the gaolers and pillaged three Armenian villages in the neighbourhood, violating several women, killing the male inhabitants, and carrying off a quantity of cattle. It is added that the Turkish authorities pay no attention to the complaints of the Armenians in regard to these outrages.

Reuter's agent at Erzeroum telegraphs :—"The Russian Consul at Van has arrived here, to complete, it is said, some inquiries relating to military matters and geographical surveys. A belief is current among the inhabitants that the Russians are preparing to march on Erzeroum and Van. The Turkish authorities have concentrated troops at the latter place, and four more battalions have been ordered thither. The town of Bitlis has been destroyed by fire."

IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE.

In the Dublin Commission Court on Wednesday, a young man named Cornelius Shea was found guilty of having formed part of a band of "Moonlighters," who on the 12th of March visited the house of a farmer named Leslie, at Kiltoran, county Kerry. The party were overtaken by the police. Scraps of paper found in the prisoner's pocket, and some which composed the wadding of the gun fired in Leslie's house, were all pieces of the *Weekly Freeman* of the 11th of February, and fitted exactly to each other. Sentence was deferred. Two men and a woman pleaded guilty to a charge of intimidating the widow of the man Kenny who was recently murdered in Dublin. They were ordered to come up for judgment when called on.

The reward of £1,000 offered by the Government for the conviction of the murderer of Constable Kavanagh has been paid. Some of the witnesses would only accept their travelling expenses.

"Moonlight" raids are again reported from Killarney. The houses of tenants on the property of Mr. Mahony, J.P., near Beaufort, were visited on Tuesday night by persons who warned them not to pay their rents unless substantial reductions were given. On the same night the houses of tenants residing at Minish and Glenflesk were entered by a band of men with blackened faces and carrying guns, who succeeded in obtaining money by threats. A farmer named Ghissane, who refused to give them money, was placed on his knees in the kitchen, and the men pointed their guns at him. The wife of Ghissane, who was a wtness of the scene, fainted. Ghissane was not injured. Some arrests have been made.

A meeting was held at Newbridge, county Galway, on Wednesday, to form a branch of the National League. About 8,000 persons attended, and a large force of police under the command of the resident magistrates were present. Several resolutions were adopted, including one calling on the people to prevent fox-hunting, and another protesting against the use of grass farms. Mr. M. Matthew Harris addressed the meeting, and while he was referring to the subject of fox-hunting, a sub-inspector called on him to stop the meeting. Mr. Harris refused to do so, and the sub-inspector arrested him. The people appeared disposed to attempt a rescue, but Mr. Harris exhorted them to keep calm. It was thought the police would fire upon the people, and the resident magistrate said if they did not keep back he would disperse them at any cost. The crowd continued greatly excited, but Mr. Harris addressed them from the midst of the police escort, and they then formed in procession and cheered for the prisoner, Parnell, and Dillon, and gave groans for the police and the Government. Mr. Harris was taken to Portumna, a band following and playing national airs. After some hours' detention, he was liberated on bail to appear at the next petty sessions.

At Carrick-on-Suir on Wednesday a meeting was held for the purpose of forming a branch of the National League. The meeting was largely attended, and for some time great confusion prevailed, the labourers refusing to join with the farmers, in consequence of the refusal of the latter to grant to the labourers plots of land. After some time, however, the difficulty was overcome, and a large number of members were enrolled.

Lord Spencer has taken steps to give effect to the emigration clauses of the Arrears Act. He has ordered a set of rules to be issued with reference to affording assistance to poor persons who desire to emigrate.

A meeting of 300 labourers was held in Maas on Tuesdey night to protest against any interference with hunting, and resolutions were adopted calling on the farmers not to injure the working class by preventing the circulation of money expended in hunting in the country.

On Tuesday evening the five men charged with the murder of Thomas Hunt, farmer, at Mockmoyne, county Roscommon, were examined at Boyle. One of the prisoners, named Cryan, having volunteered important evidence, four were discharged, and the fifth, Thomas Kennedy, was committed to Sligo Gaol.

A meeting has been held at Kerry of tenants and farm labourers for the purpose of considering the land and labour question. The principal speakers were the Rev. Harold Rylett and Mr. T. Harrington, secretary of the League. Resolutions were passed in favour of self-government for Ireland, the abolition of landlordism, calling on the farmers to treat the labourers justly, and establishing a branch of the Irish National League.

At Dublin Commission Court a young man named Cornelius Shea was indicted with having in March last, near Killarney, county Kerry, appeared by night with other persons, armed with guns, and with having attacked the dwelling-house of a farmer named Leslie, and compelled him to swear he would pay no rent. The evidence for the prosecution was purely circumstantial, as Leslie was either unable or unwilling to identify the prisoner. The defence was an *alibi*, which broke down, and the jury at once convicted the prisoner. Sentence was deferred.

The ten prisoners charged with the massacre of the Joyce family were placed in the dock at the Commission Court, Dublin, on Tuesday morning. They presented a singular appearance. All of them are between 30 and 40 years of age, and they were dressed in new suits of dark grey frieze. All wear their hair long over the neck, and with their beards unshaved. None of them can speak English, and the

services of an interpreter had to be obtained. They all replied in Irish that they were not guilty, and some said they knew nothing about the massacre. The trial was fixed for the 13th inst. The Court was crowded during the arraignment of the prisoners.

A striking instance of the value of land on the Duke of Devonshire's estate occurred on Friday at Lismore. The interest in a farm of 72a., situate within half a mile from the town, and held at a rent of £120 a year, was put up for sale, and, after a brisk competition, brought £590.

The supplemental list of claims for compensation for personal injuries was proceeded with on Saturday before Mr. Lynch, the investigator appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant. Kate Hickey applied for compensation for the murder of her father at Crinny, near Castleisland, in June last. The deceased was returning home from Castleisland in company with his wife, when two disguised men rushed from behind a fence, charged him with being a land-grabber, and shot him twice in the legs. The man died from the injuries. Sub-Inspector Davis, who was examined, stated that in the district of Castleisland the police force had been increased from 50 to 100 men in two years. During that time there had been three murders within a radius of five miles. There had been several firings at the person, two of those having lost their legs and one an arm. A man had been deprived of his ears, and there were besides a number of "Moonlight" outrages and robberies of arms. For the defence it was sought to be shown that the murder of Hickey was the result of a long-standing family dispute, and that the district was not fairly liable to taxation. The second application was on the part of the wife of Patrick Cahill, Mr. Blennerhassett's caretaker, who was shot dead after an attempt had been made previously to murder him. There are three other claims for hearing before the inquiry closes.

The Sub-Sheriff of Kerry was engaged on Wednesday in seizing cattle on the farms of three tenants on Miss Julia O'Leary's property, near Castleisland. The Sheriff was accompanied by a party of military and police; the seizures were made for rent.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., at the Wicklow Quarter Sessions at Rathdrum on Tuesday, obtained decrees for possession against three tenants who are four years in arrear with their rent, amounting in all to £197.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

Sir Stafford Northcote gave notice that on Thursday he would ask the Prime Minister if he intended to propose a grant, pension, or sum of money to Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Beauchamp Seymour during the present session of Parliament; if so, whether Supply would be set up for the purpose; also out of what funds the cost of the present occupation of Egypt was being paid, and whether it would be necessary to move a vote of credit to defray such expenses. Sir Charles Dilke, replying to Mr. Barclay, said that a Commission was to adjudicate on the claims for indemnity of merchants and others who had suffered from the loss of their property by the burning of Alexandria; but the composition of the Commission was not yet settled, and was now the subject of negotiation between the Powers. He also informed Mr. Labouchere that the recruiting of Circassians, Albanians, and other foreigners for an Egyptian army under the command of Baker Pasha had for some time ceased. Further, that Her Majesty's Government were not parties to any secret treaty, alliance, or compact with any foreign Power or Powers which would oblige them to prevent the Egyptians from exercising the same control over their taxation, expenditure, and administration which was enjoyed by the independent and semi-independent States, formerly integral parts of the Ottoman Empire.

In answer to questions from Mr. Ritchie and others, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman read a narrative of the circumstances under which Professor Palmer and his companions had been employed in Egypt and the objects of the mission. In regard to an escort, he said that had never been mentioned, and he believed it had not been considered necessary; and while there could be no doubt that Captain Gill and Lieutenant Charrington had been killed by Bedouins, the evidence as to Professor Palmer was not conclusive.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question by Mr. Onslow as to the business of the session, said that he had nothing to add to his statement to Sir Stafford Northcote as to the possibility of discussing the general arrangements for the settlement of Egypt this session; but if there were any part of the plan sufficiently complete before the end of the session, and capable of being disconnected from the rest, he would be glad to lay it before the House. As to the financial part of the matter, the Government had received no further information. Mr. Bourke remarked that there were several questions in regard to the position of Arabi Pasha which could hardly be delayed—for instance, why had he been delivered up to the Khedive? what were the charges on which he was to be tried? and by what international right the Government had demanded that British officers should be present at his trial? Mr. Gladstone, with regard to this last point, said it was a spontaneous offer of the Khedive's Government, but was understood to admit that the questions mentioned were open for discussion. Mr. Gladstone, in answer to Sir Walter Barttelot, further stated that the Government were in possession of very imperfect information at present as to what had taken place in the Soudan. There could be no doubt, however, that there had been a defeat of the Egyptian forces by a person known as the False Prophet. The Egyptian Government were taking active measures in the matter, and had applied for the assistance and advice of English officers, and Her Majesty's Government were considering the application.

A motion by Sir John Heron-Maxwell to add Sir John Hay and Sir Thomas Colebrooke to the Committee appointed to inquire into the imprisonment of Mr. Gray was agreed to.

The adjourned debate on the first of the proposed new rules of procedure was resumed by Mr. Bryce, who proposed an amendment which provided that the Speaker or Chairman shall only put the *clôture* in operation on the request of a Minister of the Crown or the member in charge of the Bill or motion. His object, he said, was twofold—to strengthen the rule, which he feared would not be put into operation often enough if left to the Chair, and to put the impartiality of the Chair beyond all possibility of attack. Mr. Gladstone, however, objected that to bring in the intervention of the Minister or a private member would be derogatory to the dignity of the Chair, and would hamper the Chair without relieving it. He thought, too, that it would be unfair to the minority as placing them more directly at the mercy of the majority. Mr. Raikes, Mr. Cowen, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. E. Clarke, Mr. Warton, and Mr. Daly supported the amendment; while Mr. Whitbread, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. B. Hope, Mr. W. Fowler, and Mr. H. Fowler objected to linking the judicial functions of the Chair with political or party influences. On a division, the amendment was negatived by 152 to 100. Mr. H. Palmer moved that the Speaker's initiatory steps should be confirmed by twenty members rising in their places; which was opposed by Mr. Gladstone and supported by Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, Sir Stafford Northcote, and others; but rejected after a short debate, without a division. Sir Henry Tyler proposed that the Speaker, instead of closing the debate, should limit it—that is, that no member should afterwards be allowed to speak more than ten minutes—but he did not proceed to a division. Mr. Gibson moved that the Speaker, before putting the *clôture* into operation, should give a certain notice, the length of which was to be left to his discretion. Mr. Gladstone, in opposing it as unnecessary and unworkable, protested that no more baseless vision could be imagined than the apprehensions of the other side that the Speaker of the future would be the creature of the Ministry. After some debate the amendment was negatived by 149 to 88. The question of notice was still further discussed on an amendment by Captain Aylmer, who proposed that when the *clôture* had been carried the main question at issue should not be put until the next sitting but one. This was negatived by 145 to 89. The House adjourned at twenty minutes to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

The debate upon the *clôture* rule reached one of its most critical stages by the moving of Mr. Gibson's two-thirds majority amendment. The House was full, and the expectations of hon. members were lively. The resumption of the debate was soon reached, the questions being comparatively few. Sir Charles Dilke, replying to Mr. MacIver, stated that there had been no further negotiations respecting a commercial treaty with France. Mr. Trevelyan, in answer to Mr. Healy, stated that 987 persons had been arrested under the Protection of Life and Property Act of last year (28 of these being re-arrests), and that under the Act of 1866 there were 1,217 arrests. It was then stated by Sir Charles Dilke, in answer to Mr. Cowen, that the Government have no knowledge of the antecedents of the Commissioners appointed to try Arabi Pasha, and do not intend to interfere with the details of the trial. The right hon. gentleman added, in answer to Mr. Bourke, that if notice were given he would state on Thursday whether the Government would make representations to the Egyptian Government for the admission of reporters to Arabi's trial, and the debate on the first Rule of Procedure was then resumed.

Mr. Gibson, in moving his amendment, spoke with an eloquence and a force which he has rarely equalled. His speech was singularly lucid and practical, intense and earnest in its power of appeal to the friends of liberty of speech, and relieved with a happy play of wit which more than once turned the laugh of the House against the Premier when, in his own nervous and irritable way, he endeavoured to correct, or rather to qualify, references which Mr. Gibson made to his speeches and writings. There was little in the arguments against *clôture* in general, and the principle of *clôture* by a bare majority in particular, which the junior member for Dublin University did not touch upon, and his speech might indeed be said to have focussed in a most effective way all the chief arguments upon the subject. Most powerfully did he claim for the Opposition the full liberty to speak truths, however inconvenient and untimely the Government of the day might think them. He appealed to the House to maintain its character as the grand inquest of the nation, maintained that the real object of the Premier was to facilitate the special legislation which the Liberal party desired, and observed that if the present state of things were intolerable, as was alleged, that was not a reason for adopting a proposal characterised by no toleration whatever for the party which was not in power. The risk of transforming the Speaker into a party creature was fully commented upon, and the right hon. gentleman, in drawing his speech to a close, alluded to the way in which, for purposes of expediency, the Premier in May last had written to the leader of the Opposition, offering to accept an amendment in favour of a two-thirds majority. Why, he asked, when the Premier at the time was willing to adopt the two-thirds majority principle in order that it might be tried by experience, did he now wish at once to fall back upon brute force? This was a challenge to the Premier, which the latter could not resist replying to without delay. He sprang to his feet with the utmost juvenile agility, and both by the matter and manner of his opening remarks made it clear that he was about to indulge in one of his "big" speeches. In this respect he fully justified expectation, and he paid no small compliment to the strength of Mr. Gibson's attack by the zeal he displayed in meeting it point by point, so far as he was able. With regard to the charge that the Government had offered a compromise which had since been withdrawn, he declared that the offer was made as a choice of evils. The Government had never liked the two-thirds majority principle, but they had been willing to put it to the test of experience, simply because they thought it possible that if the offer were accepted they would have a few weeks left for legislation. He went on to assert that he had heard that night for the first time that the offer would have been accepted; but upon this Sir Stafford Northcote, amid Conservative cheers, intimated that they were not expected to give an answer until the proposal was again before the House, and it had not been till that night. To this the Premier readily replied that such indeed might be the fact, but since the offer was made the circumstances had entirely changed. In May last the Government had felt themselves embarrassed by the disposition to discuss the new rules at inordinate length. For this reason they had been prepared to make a sacrifice, but no such necessity now existed. This assertion was received by loud "Oh's" from the Opposition, and the Premier then proceeded to discuss the possibility—or rather, as he would put it, the impossibility—of the Speakership being degraded owing to the passage of the new rules, and to ridicule the assertion that the rules would or could be used to gag a powerful minority. The right hon. gentleman concluded with a semi-pathetic reference to the fact that his career lay in the past, but that it was his great desire, before he quitted the stage of active life, to see the House free and unfettered.

It was not far from the dinner hour when the Premier sat down, and this, combined with the fact that the ground of debate had been so fully covered by Mr. Gibson and Mr. Gladstone, made the task of Mr. Ecroyd, Mr. Buxton, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Salt, Mr. Buchanan, Colonel Alexander, Alderman Fowler, Mr. Heneage, and other members who continued the discussion, by no means easy. The debate was, however, sustained in a dignified and practical way, and on the whole much good speaking was heard. With especial interest the House listened to Sir John Lubbock's condemnation of the Government proposal, and to the way in which he deprecated the establishment of a dangerous principle in order to meet a temporary exigency. He contended that, if the *clôture* had existed in past times, we should have had revolution instead of reform, and civil war instead of Acts of Parliament. Mr. Whitbread opposed the amendment, deprecating the principle of giving to an artificial majority greater power than had hitherto been conferred upon a simple majority. At close upon midnight Sir Richard Cross joined his support to the amendment, very pertinently observing that the House would never have heard a word of these resolutions if it had not been for the obstruction of Irish members. A simple remedy, he added, was to put down such obstruction, but the present rules went far beyond anything of that kind. The first rule was, in particular, obnoxious and liable to abuse, and he, therefore, with much calm reasoning, urged the House to accept the modification proposed. At the close of the speech of Mr. Richard, Mr. O'Donnell moved the adjournment of the debate, and, this being at once agreed to, the House rose at five minutes past twelve.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The adjourned debate on the *clôture* was resumed by Mr. O'Donnell, who said that, notwithstanding the allurements held out in Mr. Gladstone's speech to small minorities, he intended to support Mr. Gibson's amendment. The resolution as it stood was deficient in guarantees for freedom of debate, for no Speaker could say that a subject had been adequately discussed, and the operation of it must inevitably be to prevent private members being heard. It was directed, not against obstruction, but the legitimate and inconvenient opposition of the constitutional Opposition, and it was especially objectionable at a time when the Government were supposed to be meditating a measure for "jerrymandering" the constituencies in order to secure themselves in power.

Mr. Spencer said his constituents were in favour of the rule as it stood, which he believed to be for the advantage of the whole House, and not for a party. It was absurd to represent the Liberal party as anxious to stifle free discussion, and the rule had no other object but to curb the license which was eating into public life.

Mr. J. A. Campbell argued that without this amendment the resolution would be inconsistent, not to say dishonest, inasmuch as it proposed that the opinion of a bare majority should be interpreted to mean the evident sense of the House.

Mr. J. Balfour and Mr. Arnold supported the resolution.

Mr. E. Clarke maintained that the necessity for so odious a measure had not been proved, and that a fair trial had never been given to the existing rules for the suppression of obstruction. The real object, however, was a party one—to enable the existing majority to carry measures which they knew they could not carry without the "gag."

Mr. Stansfeld said he had approached the subject with an *à priori* antipathy to the *clôture*, but he held that with the checks imposed by the resolution—especially the words "adequately discussed"—it would be unobjectionable, and nothing short of it would suffice as a remedy. He believed that the object of everybody was not to stifle, but to compress, debate. It was inconceivable that any Speaker would declare a subject to have been adequately discussed when the whole of Her Majesty's Opposition was of a contrary opinion, and for the small minorities the language of the resolution was adequate.

Lord J. Manners replied that debate could not be compressed except at the cost of the private members. He denied that any case of "break-down" had been established against the present system. As to the amendment, he denied that it was an innovation, inasmuch as it had been proposed by the Prime Minister in his urgency scheme, and it was no more of an innovation than the arithmetical puzzles already in the resolution. Among other results of the *clôture*, he predicted an increase in the power of the House of Lords—where freedom of debate would take refuge—and the instability of future legislation. Lord E. Fitzmaurice protested against the exaggerations by which the amendment was supported, and especially the fear of a dishonest Speaker, or tyrannical Minister and servile House of Commons.

Lord R. Churchill declared that a proportional majority was a greater innovation than the *clôture* itself, and expressed his surprise that the Tory party, which recoiled from one, should take up with the other. However objectionable the *clôture* by a bare majority might be it would operate against all alike; but the two-thirds *clôture* could only be used against the Irish party by agreement between the two front benches. At the bottom of this amendment was a fear that the Tory party was destined to a long course of Opposition and a desire to build up a little dyke under which they could shelter themselves against disagreeable measures. But how long, he asked, did they think the Prime Minister would permit them to refuse him the two-thirds majority when he asked for it? Perhaps twice, but in the end this miserable security would inevitably be swept away. Again, he asked his Tory friends how often did they think a Liberal Opposition would give a Tory Government their assistance in getting a two-thirds majority? The ultimate effect, therefore, of the amendment must be to paralyse a Tory Government in carrying on their measures.

Mr. Goschen regarded the amendment as a vote of censure on the Liberal party, and repudiated altogether the fears and apprehensions expressed on the other side. But even if the Liberal party and Ministry of the future turned out to be animated by the spirit predicted of them it was not likely that they would be prevented from working their will by such a provision as this, which could be got rid of by a single vote. The real effect of the resolution would be not to stifle discussion, but to promote adequate debate, and, by thus raising the character of the House, to render it a more effectual bulwark against the dangers apprehended by the Opposition. On the motion of Mr. A. Balfour, the debate was further adjourned until Thursday, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes to six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

There were sixty questions on the paper, covering eight pages of the Votes, and "question time" lasted two hours and a quarter. An inquiry from Mr. Healy relating to proceedings in one of the Land Courts, from which the authorities at the table had struck out an obnoxious passage, led to a long interruption. Mr. Healy, not being allowed to repeat the passage in giving notice of another question, moved the adjournment of the House to protest against this, and was informed by the Speaker that if he wished to attack the Chair it must be by direct resolution. Mr. Healy then proceeded to denounce the administration of the Land Act, especially the appointment of court valuers. Mr. Dickson, Mr. Givan, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Callan, and Mr. O'C. Power spoke in the same strain. Mr. Trevelyan explained the motives of the Government in consenting to these appointments, but disclaimed all responsibility for the *personnel* of the appointments. Mr. C. Lewis and Mr. Mulholland also spoke, while Mr. C. Russell and Mr. Parnell suggested that a day should be given for the discussion of the subject; but Mr. Gladstone said that until the debate on the Procedure resolutions had approached nearer its close, he could give no assurance on the subject.

In answer to questions from Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Gladstone said it was intended to propose annuities to Sir G. Wolseley and Sir B. Seymour, but he could not say that the proposal would be made this session, and it would not be necessary to set up Committee of Supply, as the annuities would go on the Consolidated Fund. As to the cost of the army of occupation, that was being defrayed at present under the authority granted by the House; but now that the military revolt had been put down and a portion of our army was retained in the country for purposes which ought to be discharged by the Egyptian army, it was thought right that a contribution should be asked from Egypt. Before the business was finally wound up, it would be necessary to make a further demand on Parliament; but the excess on the Vote of Credit, he believed, would not be so great as to make it necessary to make it before the Government was in a position to give the House a complete view of the matter. Sir S. Northcote, having asked whether the Government conceived they had authority to keep a portion of Her Majesty's forces in a foreign country for the purpose of maintaining the peace there, without a direct vote of Parliament, Mr. Gladstone replied that he could hardly understand what they were to ask Parliament for. We had been at war and had concluded a peace, but at present had not been able to withdraw the whole of our force. At the statement that we had been at war, there was much ironical cheering from the Opposition side, and Sir W. Lawson asked when the war began and with whom we had been at war. To this Mr. Gladstone replied that we had certainly not been at war with any Power, but had carried on military operations for the suppression of a military revolt, and as to the date he referred Sir Wilfrid to his speech on the Vote of Thanks.

In answer to a question from Mr. Bourke, Sir C. Dilke said that Arabi Pasha was being tried for abusing a flag of truce, for inciting Egyptian subjects on August 25 to rise against the Government of the Khedive, for continuing the war after peace had been concluded (at this there was some laughter), for exciting the people to civil war, and for committing acts of massacre, destruction, and pillage on the Egyptian territory. Mr. Gladstone, being asked by Lord R. Churchill whether there was any precedent for our action and attitude in regard to Arabi Pasha under the circumstances, the Prime Minister mentioned the convention concluded by the Duke of Wellington after the battle of Waterloo, and the Elliot Convention. Mr. Bourke asked whether the Prime Minister's attention had been called to the precedent of the first Afghan war, but Mr. Gladstone denied that there was any analogy between the cases.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Gibson's amendment on the *clôture* resolution was resumed by

Mr. A. J. Balfour, who, replying to Lord R. Churchill, pointed out to him that there was already an artificial majority in the resolution, and though a two-thirds majority might be a slender protection, it was better than no protection at all. Possibly the two-thirds majority might not be of much advantage to a Conservative Ministry, but it was proposed, not from a party point of view, but in the interests of freedom of debate. As to the special danger to small minorities, he did not believe it, because the two front benches were never likely to agree, except on some overpowering reason. He believed that the whole support the Government received in the country arose from the impression they had created that they only intended to deal with obstructions, and again he called on Mr. Gladstone to explain why, if the two-thirds *clôture* was a deterioration of the present system and worse than no *clôture* at all, he had offered to take it in May.

Mr. Labouchere rose, amid some laughter, to state, as he said, the view of the democracy on the point at issue. Though he supported the Prime Minister, he would not have troubled himself, he said, to come down to vote if he had thought with him that the *clôture* would only rarely be exercised against the Constitutional Opposition. On the contrary, he hoped it would be used often for party purposes and in the interests of speedy legislation. The democratic idea was frequent Parliaments, *plébiscites* on all great measures, followed by a mandate to the

Government to carry them. When the country had made up its mind, discussion was useless, and he would give the Opposition half-an-hour to state their views and no more. When this democratic millennium arrived, he looked forward to passing numerous measures in this way, and so to bringing the country rapidly into harmony with the "spirit of the age."

Colonel STANLEY congratulated the House on having at last got "the whole truth and nothing but the truth" as to the motives which induced the democratic party to support the *clôture*. He opposed the power because he believed that it would be exercised absolutely and at the will of a majority, and he held that the safeguards were inefficient, that the position of the Chair would become intolerable, and that it would be used not against obstruction, but to put down free discussion and to convert the House into a mere legislative machine.

Mr. COLLINGS announced his intention of supporting the *clôture* as a means of enabling the Government to carry its measures. Mr. HENDERSON spoke on the same side, and Mr. H. FOWLER, while disclaiming any desire to gain a party advantage, vindicated the right of the majority to parcel out the time of the House.

Mr. NEWDEGATE supported the amendment, and Mr. STUART-WORTLEY argued in defence of artificial majorities, pointing, among other precedents, to the three-cornered constituencies.

Mr. CHAPLIN asked how far the Government and the Liberal party generally agreed with the views of Mr. Labouchere; and, anticipating that the Opposition would be beaten, he declared that their defeat would be due to the Kilmainham Treaty and the ill-omened alliance between the Government and the Irish party.

Mr. WALTER recognised the necessity of a *clôture* of some kind, and held that the problem was to reconcile it with the consideration due to the rights of minorities. Examining the alternative proposals of the Government and the Opposition, he preferred the latter, because it recognised the rights of minorities, which that of the Government denied them altogether. The resolution itself set a precedent of proportionate majorities, and as to the argument that the present measures were carried by bare majorities he denied that the relations of members to each other as members could be dealt with on the same footing as their relations as members of opposing parties. On the whole, he would prefer to place the *clôture* in the hands of the Speaker than to call for the intervention of a party majority.

After some remarks from Mr. G. RUSSELL,

Mr. PARNELL said that though he was of opinion that the *clôture* would increase the friction of parties, and retard rather than facilitate legislation, he had no hesitation, as between the two-thirds and the bare majority, in preferring the latter. He agreed with Lord R. Churchill that the two-thirds scheme would be used against the Irish party alone; but under the Government plan, whatever measure was meted out to them would also be meted out to the Conservatives. At the same time, he and his friends reserved their judgment on the question of *clôture* or no *clôture*.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE said he would not pry into the secret negotiations of which the speech just delivered was the outcome, but if the Opposition were to be beaten, he was glad that it would be by the aid of those who were the cause for this resolution. This particular measure, he pointed out, had not been recommended by any one of the fourteen committees, and Mr. Gladstone's authority in the matter was much weakened and discredited by his vacillation and his frequent feverish change of purpose. He felt the weight of the appeal that some improvement was needed in the mode of doing business, but, whatever changes were made, the chief reliance must be on the good feeling of the House, and he was convinced that the *clôture* would destroy this good feeling, would make party contests more bitter, and would destroy the confidential relations between the Speaker and the different sections of the House.

Lord HARTINGTON denied that there had been any secret negotiations with the Irish party, and disclaimed altogether the imputation that this Resolution was intended to benefit one particular party and would silence the other. He denied that it would have that operation. Adverting to Mr. Labouchere's speech, he denied his right to speak as the representative of the general Liberal party, and declared that if he thought it probable that the closing power would be used in the spirit described by him, he should have great doubts about being a party to it. But no constituency, he believed, expected that any measure, however much it might be desired, should be passed without full discussion. The object and intent of the resolution were that every subject brought before the House should be adequately, but not more than adequately, discussed; while prolixity could have no other object but to waste time and defeat legislation. Comparing the resolution and the amendment, he pointed out, among other objections to the latter, that it would place the power of closing the debate in the hands of the leader of the Opposition, who was in no way responsible for its exercise. The power of interposing delay by mere talk could not be a valid barrier against any measure strongly desired by the people.

Mr. CALLAN made some remarks, and on a division being taken, Mr. Gibson's amendment was negatived by a majority of 84—322 to 238.

The House adjourned at 10 minutes past 1 o'clock.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Busts of the late Earl of Beaconsfield and of Mr. Gladstone were publicly unveiled on Wednesday in the Guildhall, London.

A meeting of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons was held on Tuesday at the Carlton Club. Sir S. Northcote presided, and about 150 members were present. The merits of the various amendments to the *cloture* resolution were discussed, and although no formal resolution was passed, the unanimous feeling of the meeting appeared to be to vote for Mr. Gibson's and Sir S. Northcote's amendments.

On Wednesday evening, in responding for "The Houses of Parliament," at the annual dinner of the Goldsmiths' and Jewellers' Annuity and Asylums' Institution, Sir E. Lechmere, M.P., said he believed that no steps would be adopted by the House of Commons as regarded procedure which would not add to the efficiency of the House. The first duty of members was to the country at large.

The Right Hon. Viscount Cranbrook and Mr. Clarke, M.P., took part in inaugurating the Leeds and County Conservative Club at Leeds on Thursday afternoon. The club was formed last January, and has now about 1,500 members. Lord Cranbrook, who is president of the Association, took the chair at a banquet in the Townhall, at which about 1,000 persons, including many of the leading Conservatives of the county, attended. Lord CRANBROOK, in proposing "The Army, Navy, and Auxiliary Forces," warmly eulogised all the forces which had taken part in the Egyptian campaign. When everything had been carried out exactly as it had been planned by a skilful general, nothing could be more ungrateful than to talk about what might have happened under other circumstances. A demonstration followed in the evening.

Sir William Hrcourt will shortly visit Lancashire and deliver one or two speeches, one of which will be given in Manchester. The right hon. gentleman will speak first at Heywood, where he will open a new Reform Club, which has been built at a cost of £5,000. There will be a great meeting in connection with the ceremony, at which other members of Parliament will speak. The date is not yet definitely fixed.

On Thursday afternoon a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party was held at their offices in Westminister to consider the course that should be taken with reference to Mr. Gibson's amendment to the *clôture* resolution. Mr. Parnell presided. Mr. A. O'CONNOR moved, "That this party do abstain from voting on Mr. Gibson's amendment." Mr. SHEIL seconded the motion. Thereupon the following amendment was moved by Mr. GRAY, and seconded by Mr. M'COAN:—"That we do vote against Mr. Gibson's amendment." The amendment being first put to the meeting, a division was challenged, with the result that eleven votes were given for it and ten against, two members—Mr. Leamy and Mr. O'Donnell—abstaining from voting. In the majority were Mr. Corbett, Mr. M'Farlane, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, Mr. Sexton, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Healy, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. M'Coan, Mr. Gray, Mr. Dawson, and Mr. Parnell. In favour of Mr. A. O'Connor's resolution were Mr. A. O'Connor, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Mr. O'Kelly, Mr. Biggar, Mr. Daly, Mr. Callan, Mr. Lalor, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Sheil, and Mr. Byrne. The Press Association has reason to believe that all the Parliamentary followers of Mr. Parnell who remain in London will vote against the Government and in favour of Sir Stafford Northcote's amendment to negative the *clôture* resolution.

Lord Randolph Churchill left the House before the division on Mr. Gibson's amendment to the *clôture* resolution was taken. Several Liberal members voted with the Opposition for the amendment.

Sir RICHARD CROSS was present at the opening dinner of the Bexley Conservative Association. Replying to the toast of the Conservative leaders, Sir Richard referred to the various charges which had been brought against the late Government, and said that the policy of Lord Beaconsfield at Constantinople had become practically the policy of Mr. Gladstone, as far as Egypt was concerned. With regard to the campaign, Sir Richard said he felt sure that every Englishman must reflect with satisfaction upon the genius which planned it and the skill and the bravery which carried it out. But there was a fatal misgiving in the minds of a great many people that, if the action of the Government had been different from what it was, bloodshed might have been averted. If that were so, the war was unnecessary, and, to use Mr. Gladstone's own words, if it was unnecessary it was unjust. It was the fatal want of unity in council which had haunted the Government throughout. That was clearly shown in Mr. Bright's speech after his resignation, when he gave as his reason for resigning that for some time previous he had believed the Government policy to be fundamentally wrong. The difficulty they had now to contend with was how they were to get out of Egypt. The Khedive could only be supported by our troops at present. It was impossible, as was said the other day by an eminent authority, to govern Egypt by telegram; and in the midst of those difficulties Lord Dufferin was being sent to Cairo to see what could be done. That might be a wise step to take, though it seemed a little extraordinary; but he hoped it would be attended with success. With regard to the resolutions then before Parliament, the Prime Minister had stated that if he were beaten on the first resolution he should not resign the reins of government; and he spoke about the whippers-in having had certain instructions. There could be no doubt that every possible argument would be used to get men to vote with their party, although against their convictions. Turning to another matter, Sir Richard Cross remarked that a great deal had been said lately about the leadership of the Conservative party. They should remember that the leader of any party should be allowed to form his own judgment as to the right time and place of attack; and they might depend upon it that when the present leaders of the Conservative party saw an opportunity for attack they would not hesitate to avail themselves of it, and that they would, according to their power, do it in such a form as not only to gain a transient victory, but to crush the Government.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence.

THE JUSTIFICATION OF LORD BEACONSFIELD'S POLICY.

The *Quarterly Review* says:—

"Whether in the right or in the wrong, Mr. Gladstone has never been hampered by opposition. Even the secession of Mr. Bright, which at one time seemed likely to prove a heavy blow to the Ministry, did not weaken him in any perceptible degree. The journals which expressed so hearty an abhorrence of bloodshed, when Lord Beaconsfield was in power, suddenly assumed a belligerent tone, and found as many arguments in favour of war as they had formerly found against it. One of them pointed out how important it was that we should undertake a task which others have declined, and another had no difficulty in showing that war is a solemn duty. Even the proposition to throw the burden of the Indian expedition upon the Indian finances provoked little or no complaint. When Lord Beaconsfield talked of calling in the Indian troops, maintaining the present distribution of charge between England and India, Mr. Gladstone himself described it as a 'depredation' and a 'swindle'—a 'swindle perpetrated by a guardian upon his ward.' The act itself was identically the same; the sole difference was, that Mr. Gladstone approved it when in office and condemed it when out. The employment of Indian troops was just and wise in each case, and Mr. Gladstone was right in disregarding his own violent opposition to it. He has, in fact, prospered exactly in proportion to the degree in which he has discarded every principle so energetically advocated before he came into power. If he is more popular now than when he entered upon office, it is because he has been guided by the spirit of Lord Beaconsfield rather than by that of Mr. Gladstone. The more completely he has turned his back upon the Midlothian doctrines, the more closely has he found himself acting in accord with the national wishes and sentiment. His success, such as it is, is owing directly to the inspiration of his predecessor. He has even been brought to see the value of that German alliance which he once was anxious to shake off, and it almost seems that he has been converted to the principles which were laid down at the Congress of Berlin. It is well for the nation that he has undergone these transformations, but we ought not to forget to whom the credit of them is due. The injustice done to Lord Beaconsfield during the closing years of his life cannot be atoned for; if his policy needed any vindication, we may find it in the whole history of Mr. Gladstone's second administration. But while treading in the footsteps of Lord Beaconsfield at last, Mr. Gladstone would not follow his example at the beginning of these troubles. Lord Beaconsfield, by his firmness and foresight, by those very measures which Mr. Gladstone's friends denounced as Jingoism—by the vote of six millions, by calling out the reserves, and by bringing the Indian troops to Egypt—saved Constantinople, and preserved us from a great European war, without shedding a drop of British blood; while Mr. Gladstone, on the contrary, by his vacillation and want of foresight, brought about the destruction of Alexandria and landed us in a war which might easily have been prevented. Nor can we omit to notice another contrast between the diplomacy of Lord Beaconsfield and that of Mr. Gladstone. While the latter failed to put down the rebellion of Arabi without a war, the former, availing himself of the tact and skill of our Ambassador at Constantinople, and of his influence with the Sultan, was able to depose Ismail Pasha from the Egyptian Throne, and to substitute Tewfik in his place without bloodshed, without even the risk of a war—a task much more formidable than the removal of Arabi when he was yet in comparative obscurity."

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE ON EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

A Blue-book on Egyptian affairs, which brings the correspondence up to August 17, has just been published. The correspondence is very voluminous, the book extending to 343 pages. It deals principally with the negotiations for the Conference at Constantinople, and the repeated invitations to the Porte to send troops to Egypt. On July 4 Lord Lyons telegraphed to Lord Granville reporting a conversation with M. de Freycinet, who said Lord Dufferin had suggested to M. de Noailles that they should join in proposing to the Conference that if Turkish troops went to Egypt, two Commissions, including representatives of all the six Powers, should be formed—one to superintend the operations of the troops, and the other to control the Egyptian Administration. This M. de Freycinet authorised M. de Noailles to agree to. On the following day, however, Lord Lyons again telegraphed to Lord Granville, stating that M. de Freycinet, having been informed of the instructions given to the English Admiral at Alexandria, felt himself unable to instruct the French Admiral to join in warlike operations. The French Government, M. de Freycinet explained, considered they could not take part in offensive hostilities in Egypt without violating the Constitution, which required the previous assent of the Legislature, while if they applied for the sanction of the Chamber they did not feel confident of obtaining it. The papers also contain an extract from a circular by M. de Giers, the Russian Ambassador, dated June 30, and declared to be a general statement of Russian views on the Egyptian question. M. de Giers desires above all the maintenance of the European Concert, and the re-establishment by moral action of the *status quo*, with modifications. If material intervention is indispensable, the least dangerous would be that of the Sultan, but it should be in virtue of the delegation of Europe, as also should that of England or France, if the Sultan refused to act. The inconveniences of the Anglo-French Control had been revealed by facts; to perpetuate them by force would be a work of doubtful character.

Lord Granville, writing to Lord Dufferin on July 21, instructs him to decline to discuss any fresh proposals from the Sultan, but to refer them to Her Majesty's Government. In a despatch of the same date Lord Granville told Sir J. Walsham that the German Ambassador had informed him that day that the German Government could not agree to give a mandate to England and France to intervene in Egypt; that Prince Bismarck was afraid of giving the question greater proportions by such a step and of converting it into a war between the European Christian Powers of Europe and the Mahomedan countries. Lord Granville denied that the question was one of Christians against Mahomedans. He had not applied to Germany for material assistance, but merely for moral support. Count Münster then assured Lord Granville that the Chancellor desired to give moral support, although he was not prepared to go the length of a formal mandate.

Lord Dufferin, telegraphing to the Foreign Office on July 28, gives the substance of two communications from the Sultan, in which His Majesty replies that foreign troops should evacuate Egypt on the arrival of Turkish troops, and that the Egyptian army should be reorganised between the Porte and the Khedive alone, and not in concert with foreign Powers.

Sir A. Paget, telegraphing to Earl Granville on July 28, in response to his Lordship's suggestion that Italy should co-operate with France and England for the Suez Canal, states that he has seen M. Mancini, and that gentleman had replied that the Porte having accepted without reserve all the conditions of the Identic Note to which both England and Italy were parties it would appear a contradiction for those two Powers to enter into engagements as to another mode of intervention. In M. Mancini's opinion, time should be allowed to test the good faith with which the Turks are acting. His Excellency, however, admitted that the position of England was different from that of other Powers. Sir A. Paget expressed a hope that the offer made to the Italian Government would not be forgotten, so that Her Majesty's Government might not be accused of having followed an exclusive policy.

Writing to Earl Granville from Vienna, July 14, Sir H. Elliot states he informed Count Kalmoky with respect to the Suez Canal, that if it was proposed to neutralise it as a territory is sometimes neutralised, it would not suit Her Majesty's Government. The Canal must remain open for the passage of our ships and troops, whether we were at peace or war with any other State.

An interesting despatch is one from Mr. Cartwright to Lord Granville, dated on board the *Tanjore* at Alexandria, July 25. He says Ali Pasha Moubarek called that morning upon Sir A. Colvin, and gave him to understand that Arabi and Toulba Pashas were in reality hesitating in the course they were pursuing, and had privately encouraged him to sound the English authorities for terms. Sir A. Colvin replied that he himself had no authority, and Moubarek then made the following statement:—"He thought that after at once removing the obstruction from the Mahmoudieh Canal as a pledge of sincerity the rebels might propose to Sir B. Seymour that the Egyptian army should be disbanded, and that all except the principal officers should retire, the ringleaders being simply banished." In further conversation he said most of the officers, including Toulba, were anxious to secure their safety, and should they make terms for themselves by seceding from Arabi the latter would be isolated and his army split up. Sir A. Colvin assured him that all resistance was hopeless, and he then took his leave. Lord Granville replied on the same date, approving Sir A. Colvin's language, and stating that while the Government were prepared to entertain any *bond fide* proposals from Arabi, they would accept no terms short of complete submission.

Many despatches refer to the proceedings of the Conference, the naval and military operations, and the attitude of M. de Lesseps, most of which are already known. The correspondence also shows that the intended seizure of the Canal, and the transfer of the base of operations, was devised in London before Sir Garnet left.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Herbert Spencer has been interviewed by a New York reporter, to whom he appears to have expressed himself freely with regard to his impressions of America and its people, so far as they came under his observation during a stay of two months in the country. A telegraphic summary of the interview has already appeared in the papers; but there are some passages in the full text, which has now been received, which are worthy of reproduction. Being asked whether he thought the remarkable prosperity which he admitted had come under his observation wherever he had been, was the result of free institutions, he said that, while he considered that free institutions were partly the cause, he did not admit that they were the chief cause.

"In the first place, the American people have come into possession of an unparalleled fortune, the mineral wealth and vast tracts of virgin soil producing abundantly with small cost of culture. Manifestly that alone goes a long way towards producing this enormous prosperity. Then they have profited by inheriting all the arts, appliances, and methods developed by older societies, while leaving behind the obstructions existing in them. They have been able to pick and choose from the products of all past experience, appropriating the good and rejecting the bad. Then, besides these favours of fortune, there are factors proper to themselves. I perceive in American faces generally a great amount of determination; and this trait of character, joined with a power of work exceeding that of any other people, of course produces an unparalleled rapidity of progress. Once more there is the inventiveness which, stimulated by the need for economising labour, has been so wisely fostered among us in England. If along with your material progress there went equal progress of a higher kind, there would remain nothing to be wished. After pondering over what I have seen of your vast manufacturing and trading establishments, the rush of the traffic in your street-cars and elevated railways, your gigantic hotels and Fifth Avenue Palaces, I was suddenly reminded of the Italian Republics of the Middle Ages; and recalled the fact that while there was growing up in them great commercial activity and development of the arts which made them the envy of Europe, and a building of princely mansions which continue to be the admiration of travellers, their people were gradually losing their freedom.

"Do you mean this as a suggestion that we are doing the like?

"It seems to me that you are. You retain the forms of freedom; but, so far as I can gather, there

has been a considerable loss of substance. It is true that those who rule you do not do it by means of retainers armed with swords; but they do it through regiments of men armed with voting-papers, who obey the word of command as loyally as did the dependents of the feudal nobles, and who thus enable their leaders to override the general will and make the community submit to their exactions as effectually as their prototypes of old. It is doubtless true that each of your citizens votes for the candidate he chooses for this or that office from President downward; but his hand is guided by a power behind which leaves him scarcely any choice. Here it seems to me that the sovereign people is fast becoming a puppet which moves and speaks as wire-pullers determine.

"Then you think Republican institutions are a failure?

"By no means; I imply no such conclusion. Thirty years ago, when often discussing politics with an English friend, and defending Republican institutions, as I always have done and do still, and when he urged against me the ill-working of such institutions over here, I habitually replied that the Americans got their form of Government by a happy accident, not by normal progress, and that they would have to go back before they could go forward. What has since happened seems to me to have justified that view, and what I see now confirms me in it. America is showing, on a larger scale than ever before, that paper Constitutions will not work as they are intended to work. The truth first recognised by Mackintosh, that Constitutions are not made, but grow, which is part of the larger truth that societies, throughout their whole organisation, are not made but grow, at once, when accepted, disposes of the notion that you can work, as you hope, any artificially devised system of government.

"But will not education and the diffusion of political knowledge fit men for free institutions?

"No. It is essentially a question of character, and only in a secondary degree a question of knowledge. But for the universal delusion about education as a panacea for political evils, this would have been made sufficiently clear by the evidence daily disclosed in your papers. Are not the men who officer and control your Federal, State, and municipal organisations, who manipulate your caucuses and conventions and run your partisan campaigns, all educated men? And has their education prevented them from engaging in, or permitting, or condoning the bribings, lobbyings, and other corrupt methods which vitiate the actions of your ministrations? Perhaps party newspapers exaggerate these things; but what am I to make of the testimony of your Civil Service reformers, men of all parties? If I understand the matter aright, they are attacking a vicious and dangerous system which has grown up under the natural spontaneous working of your free institutions—are exposing vices which education has proved powerless to prevent.

"Of course, ambitious and unscrupulous men will secure the offices, and education will aid them in their selfish purposes. But would not those purposes be thwarted and better government secured by raising the standard of knowledge among the people at large? Very little. The current theory is that if the young are taught what is right, and the reasons why it is so, they will do what is right when they grow up. But considering what religious teachers have been doing these two thousand years, it seems to me that all history is against the conclusion, as much as is the conduct of these well-educated citizens I have referred to; and I do not see why you expect better results among the masses. Personal interests will sway the men in the ranks, as they sway the men above them, and the education which fails to make the last consult public good rather than private good will fail to make the first do it. The benefits of political party are so general and remote, and the profit to each individual so inconspicuous, that the common citizen, educate him as you like, will habitually occupy himself with his personal affairs, and hold it not worth his while to fight against each abuse as soon as it appears. Not lack of information, but lack of certain moral sentiments is the root of the evil.

"You mean that people have not a sufficient sense of public duty?

"Well, that is one way of putting it; but there is a more specific way. Probably it will surprise you if I say the American has not, I think, a sufficiently quick sense of his own claims, and at the same time, as a necessary consequence, not a sufficiently quick sense of the claims of others; for the two traits are originally related. I observe that you tolerate various small interferences and dictations which Englishmen are prone to resist. I am told that the English are remarked on for their tendency to grumble in such cases, and I have no doubt it is true. The fact is that free institutions can be properly worked only by men, each of whom is jealous of his own rights and also sympathetically jealous of the rights of others, who will neither himself aggress on his neighbours in small things or great, nor tolerate aggression on them by others. The Republican form of government is the highest form of government; but because of this it requires the highest type of human nature, a type nowhere at present existing. We have not grown up to it; nor have you.

"To return to your various criticisms: must I, then, understand that you think unfavourably of our future?

"No one can form anything more than vague and general conclusions respecting your future. The factors are too numerous, too vast, too far beyond measure in their quantities and intensities. The world has never before seen social phenomena at all comparable with those presented in the United States. It may, I think, be reasonably held that, both because of its size and the heterogeneity of its components, the American nation will be a long time in evolving its ultimate form, but that ultimate form will be high. One great result is, I think, tolerably clear; from biological truths it is to be inferred that the eventual mixture of the allied varieties of the Aryan race forming the population will produce a more powerful type of man than has hitherto existed, and a type of man more plastic, more adaptable, more capable of undergoing the modifications needful for complete social life. I think that, whatever difficulties they may have to surmount, and whatever tribulations they may have to pass through, the Americans may reasonably look forward to a time when they will have produced a civilisation grander than any the world has known."

THE LOGIC OF FACTS.

(To the Editor of the *Morning Post*.)

Sir,—Wheat has at length fallen to 4s. 2d. per bushel, or 33s. 4d. per quarter, a price at which it will neither pay the English farmer to grow nor the American farmer to export it. Farmers are like any other traders: if they find they cannot make a profit by any particular branch of their trade they will give it up and try something else. If the price of wheat remains at 33s. 4d. per quarter it is certain that the English farmers will cease to grow it and the American farmers will cease to export it. The price, therefore, must rise, but as the cause of the low price is over-production it follows that before the price can rise over-production must cease: either the English or the American farmers must produce less. Which is it to be? which is to go to the wall? Can there be a doubt in these cosmopolitan days? Why, the English farmer of course. Let English farmers give up growing wheat, and the price will again rise to a point at which American farmers can make a profit, and then they will continue their supply. To restrict the importations of American wheat in order to raise the price to a point at which the English farmer can make a profit would be abominable; but to restrict the production of English wheat in order to raise the price to a point at which the American farmer can make a profit is all right. "I am for protection," said Grattan in one of his magnificent orations, "because it secures us from the policy suggested by its opponents, and reducible to three monstrous propositions: an abandonment of tillage, a relinquishment of the power to supply your own consumption, and a dependence on foreign nations for food." "Are you apprised," said he on another occasion, "that the population of Ireland is not less than 6,000,000, and that a great proportion of that number are people connected with tillage? If you go out of tillage, what will you do with the population?" Well, all three monstrous propositions are now in full operation in the United Kingdom. There is a great and rapidly increasing abandonment of tillage; we are rapidly relinquishing the power to supply our own consumption; and we are rapidly increasing our dependence on foreign nations for food. In every county land is going out of tillage, being laid down in grass, or being abandoned altogether. During the last ten years 1,000,000 acres, one-fourth of our whole wheat area, has gone out of wheat cultivation. During the last few years this process has been going on at a rapidly accelerated speed. At the present rate, another million of acres will have gone out of wheat cultivation in the next five years. But an acre of wheat produces eight times the amount of human food that an acre of grass will produce, and employs three times the amount of labour. If the land continues to go out of tillage at its present rate the time is evidently at hand when, in the words of Grattan, we must ask ourselves what are we to do with the population? A million of acres of wheat will support 3,500,000 people; during the last ten years our population has increased about 3,000,000, and therefore, in order to maintain the same relative proportion between production and consumption that existed ten years ago, we should have increased our wheat tillage 1,000,000 acres; instead of that we have actually diminished it by 1,000,000 acres—so that, in fact, as regards home-grown food, we are worse off by 6,500,000 of mouths than we were ten years ago. The rate at which we are relinquishing the power to supply our own consumption is indeed startling. We actually grow less wheat to-day to feed 34 millions of people than we did seventy years ago to feed 15 millions. From 1811 to 1830 we averaged 97 million quarters per annum; from 1872 to 1879 we averaged 91 million quarters per annum. We now only grow grain food enough to support one-fourth of our population. What will the proportion be in another ten years at the present rate of diminution? Our dependence on foreign nations for bread will then be complete.

In the meantime agriculture in all its branches is depressed and discouraged. It is looked upon as a ruined industry, and anyone who puts money into it is considered a lunatic. A large portion of the capital invested in agriculture has been lost. Mr. Bright says that the agricultural class have lost 200 millions in four years. The demand for agricultural labour has very much diminished. Agricultural wages in many districts are falling rapidly. The best of the agricultural population crowd into the manufacturing and mining districts. They are no longer the customers of the operative class, but their competitors. The number of farming bankruptcies has increased six times in ten years. Bills of sale have multiplied ten times in five years. Throughout the greater part of England and Wales the condition of the agricultural population is one of misery; their wages average from 10s. to 14s. a week, to pay for house rent, fuel, and light, and to feed and clothe perhaps a wife and three or four children. The price of bread stuff certainly has fallen 20 per cent. since 1845, but does it follow from that that the food of the agricultural class is 20 per cent. cheaper? Far from it. Man, even the agricultural labourer, does not live by bread alone. Since 1845 the price of meat has risen 50 per cent., and is daily getting higher. The home supply of fruit, vegetables, and milk has very much diminished. Bread may be cheaper, but everything else necessary to support healthy life is dearer and scarcer. With the agricultural industry half ruined, it is inevitable that the agricultural labourer should be the first and greatest sufferer. Landlords who get no rents cannot afford to improve the labourers' cottages. Farmers who cannot pay their rents cannot afford to increase their labourers' wages. Since Grattan spoke a great deal of land in Ireland has gone out of tillage, and the population has diminished 2,000,000. In England, also, large quantities of land have gone out of tillage, but the population, as yet, has not decreased, because they have found work in other industries; but if the land continues to go out of tillage at the present rate the labour market will soon be glutted, and then what are we to do with the population?

The price of wheat is now so low that English farmers cannot produce it. Our dependence, therefore, on foreign nations for food is almost complete. But do not let us suppose that on that account we are always secure of cheap corn. Do we suppose that drought, and flood, and blight, and lean seasons will never again be the lot of America? Is it so impossible that maritime wars should again limit our supply, and run freights up to 20s. a quarter? Of course it is perfectly hopeless to ask freetraders to consider what the effect of a great maritime war would be on the price of corn. They will not consider the question. It clashes with their theories. They say it is impossible; but would they not two years ago have sworn that it was impossible for any Government of which Mr. Gladstone was the head, to bombard the great mercantile city of Alexandria, and to negotiate with the unspeakable Turk to send troops to suppress a national rising in Egypt? One of the best established axioms of political economy is, "That when a commodity of first necessity but of limited supply runs short the price rises, not in the arithmetrical ratio of the deficiency, but in the geometrical ratio." During what is called the coal famine a few years ago there was at no moment a 5 per cent. deficiency in the coal supply of Great Britain, but the price ran up 500 per cent.

If an unfortunate panic sent up the price of coal 500 per cent., who can estimate the rise that a well-founded conviction of a short supply would cause in an article of so much greater necessity as corn? It would not stop at 500 per cent., or even 1,000 per cent.; it would break up the social structure. At the time of the Crimean war we were much less dependent on foreign nations for corn than we are now; we produced ourselves 25 per cent. more wheat than we are doing now, and our population was 20 per cent. less. In other words, we were then producing three million more bushels of wheat than we are at present, and we had six millions fewer mouths to eat it; but, notwithstanding our comparative independence, the Crimean war, by closing the Baltic and Black Sea ports, sent up the price of corn to an average of 72s. 4d. for three years. The civil war in America sent the price up to 68s. 4d. The Franco-German war sent it up to 61s. 3d. per quarter. If the Crimean war, the American civil war, and the Franco-German war could send up the price of wheat from 16 to 40 per cent., what would necessarily be the effect of a direct war with America now, with our increased population and diminished production? In advocating or defending the dependence of this country on foreign nations for food, it does not suit our trade optimists to remember that twice within the last 100 years, in 1793 and again in 1797, we ourselves contended with America that provisions imported into France were contraband of war. What answer should we make if, in the event of a war with us, France or Germany, or any other State, however insignificant, should revive this dormant claim?—Yours, &c., Edward Sullivan.

Oct. 24.

MR. GREEN'S IMPRISONMENT.

Mr. Green has addressed the following letter to his parishioners:—

Lancaster, October 28, 1882.

"My dear friends,—It is my painful duty to inform you that last Friday I sent in my resignation to Sir Percival Heywood. I came to this decision on the three following grounds, and I may say, incidentally, without the knowledge or advice of my friends:—

"First, the statement has been made by the newspapers that the Bishop of Manchester is, on Saturday next, to appear in Lord Penzance's Court to move for my release. Those who, like myself, feel it their duty to resist the usurped jurisdiction of Lord Penzance to the utmost in their power, must deprecate the appearance of a Bishop in his Court even by deputy.

"The Attorney-General stated some time ago in the House of Commons that upon my resignation my release would follow as a matter of course. Now, though I should not resign for the purpose of obtaining my release, yet other circumstances might combine to point to resignation as the wisest course. There are other circumstances, and they are as follow:—

"As a preliminary, I presume, to appearing before Lord Penzance, the Bishop is, I am told, proceeding to sequestrate my benefice. Now, then, is the time for Sir Percival Heywood to dispute the legality of my 'deprivation.' You remember his words at Derby. You know how incapable he is of giving utterance to mere platform 'clap-trap;' how emphatically he, of all men, says what he means, and means what he says. You know how true his interest is in the work carried on here, and how in our defence he has been made a target for the spiteful insinuations of the lower organs of the press. Now the question before you and me is, shall we permit Sir Percival to embark on this venture? What prospect is there of success? My friends, without going into the merits of this particular case, I have only to point you to the statute law of the land enshrined in the Ornaments Rubric. It might have been supposed that any man going into an action at law, shielded by the bulwark of the plain words of the statutes, would occupy an unassailable position. What has befallen other clergymen as well as myself at the hands of lawyers is not encouraging, I think, for an embarkation on a new venture to defend any of the Church's rights, even were the law clearly laid down in our favour. Shall we then permit our noble and generous patron to spend, perhaps, many years of anxiety and large sums of money upon what is probably a foregone conclusion?

"But once more. For your own sakes, dear friends, I thought it well to resign. The tie of intimate affection which has knit us together for more than thirteen years is, on my part, and I have abundant proof that it is also on yours, a very real one; and that union of hearts will, I trust and believe, reach on into the better country and the city that hath foundations. But it is now more than a year and a half since our forcible separation. You have in a measure become accustomed to the change. Nevertheless, I know well that were I to appear among you, your greeting would be of the warmest, and the future would be forgotten in the exaltation of the present. But how painful to us all to know that this welcome home was an unreality, and that I could never again be with you as before, and that in a very few weeks at the outside there would have to be a solemn leave-taking which would be doubly painful (would it not?) after the short revival of what once was at St. John's. You will then hardly blame me for avoiding a return to you, which would be yet no return; a delusion to you, a grief to me. I have often wondered how I should ever be able to look upon that dishonoured house, once my happy home. Without some constraining power, I could never do so; but the thought of the dear people would have given me courage—yes, my return to you I have kept ever before me as the one end whilst there was the least hope, and even after hope had disappeared. There is now, humanly speaking, no prospect at all. To maintain myself in Miles Platting in the face of existing obstacles would, as you know, entail our expulsion from the Church and the loss of the patronage. Great as our provocations have been, let us ask ourselves would such a catastrophe be for the good of the Church?

"In thus resigning my pastoral charge I am not taking a final farewell of you. God forbid! I look forward to coming among you at no distant date, when the wounds which we have all more or less suffered have been somewhat healed by time. Meanwhile, I need hardly add how anxiously I shall pray that there may be sent to you a true and faithful pastor.—Ever, my dear friends, affectionately yours,

"Sidney F. Green."

The receipt of Mr. Green's letter, which was communicated to a large number of the congregation on Wednesday night, has, of course, produced a profound sensation. The additional intimation that a curate-in-charge has been appointed by the Bishop in place of Mr. Cowgill, who has been curate of the church between five and six years, has intensified the position, especially as it is understood that, under the new curate, the ritual will be considerably reduced—at all events to what is now known as the "Cathedral standard." We understand that Sir Percival Heywood will not come to any decision in regard to the benefice until the result is known of the Bishop's application to Lord Penzance to-day.

We learn that the Bishop of Manchester has appointed the Rev. Walter Ruthven Pym, B.A., of Magdalen College, Cambridge, Curate of St. Cuthbert't, Lytham, to the curacy-in-charge of St. John the Evangelist's, Miles Platting, pending the nomination of a successor to the Rev. S. F. Green. Mr. Pym was ordained by the Bishop of Manchester, deacon in 1880 and priest in 1881, his only curacy having been at Lytham. Mr. Pym will enter upon his "duties" at Miles Platting to-morrow (Sunday).

On Sunday morning two officials from the Manchester Diocesan Registry proceeded to St. John's, Miles Platting, and, some short time before the hour of Divine service, affixed on the church doors a notice from the Bishop of Manchester, declaring the living of St. John's void, and the benefice sequestered to Mr. John Burder, N.P., Registrar of the archdeaconries of Manchester and Blackburn, as dating from the 24th inst. At the same time the messengers delivered the following notice to the churchwardens: "In the matter of the Benefice of St. John the Evangelist, Miles Platting.

"*Diocesan Registry*, 7, *St. James's-square*,
"*Manchester*, 28*th October*, 1882.

"Dear Sirs,—I beg to inform you that the above benefice having become void by the statutory deprivation of the Rev. Sidney Faithhorn Green, the late incumbent thereof, it is now under sequestration, the same having been sequestered by the Lord Bishop of Manchester on the 24th day of October instant (as customary on such occasions during a vacancy), and that I am appointed the sequestrator and receiver of all the proceeds of the said benefice. You will, therefore, please to make all future payments in respect of any fees or money received by you during the vacancy of the said benefice to me, as such sequestrator and receiver.—I am, dear Sirs, very truly yours,

"John Burder, Sequestrator, &c.

"To the Churchwardens of St. John the Evangelist, Miles Platting."

The affixing of the notice of sequestration on the church doors caused considerable interest among the members of the congregation, which, owing to the day being the Sunday and day-school anniversary, was more than an ordinarily large one. The anniversary school sermons were preached by the Rev. Dr. E. C. Lowe, Canon of Ely, and Provost of Denstone College; the Rev. C. H. Joberns, M.A., of the parish church, Lancaster; and the Rev. W. C. Reid, M.A., rector of Coppenhall, Crewe. There were large congregations at all the services, especially in the evening, when the church was crowded to excess. None of the preachers, however, alluded to the occurrence above recorded. The collections in aid of the schools amounted to £67 £1s. 3d., being the largest amount collected in the church for the same object for several years.

The following letter has been written to the editor of the *Times*:—

"Sir,—I feel sure that in the critical position in which Mr. Green now finds himself, you will allow me, through the medium of the *Times*, to speak in his behalf.

"At the same time that I read that the Bishop of Manchester is about to ask for Mr. Green's release, I have notice from his Lordship's Registrar that the benefice of St. John's, Miles Platting, is sequestered. The plain English of this seems to me to be that the Home Secretary, having provided shelter and maintenance for Mr. Green for eighteen months in Lancaster Castle, is now to be asked to release him, it having been previously arranged, by the joint action of the Bishop and the prosecutors, that when he comes out he shall be deprived both of the one and the other. I trust that the Bishop may yet be induced not to make this appeal, for, coming from him, it can but intensify Mr. Green's sufferings.

"The request of the Archbishop, renewed from his sick bed to Lord Salisbury, after a vain appeal to the Prime Minister, has a very different value. The Home Secretary having barred the way to the Throne by the assertion that the law officers of the Crown were of opinion that the Queen could not exercise the prerogative of mercy in Mr. Green's case, has now, after causing Mr. Green to linger long months in prison, modified that statement, yet takes no steps for his relief, nor has he retracted that bitter taunt made before the House of Commons, that Mr. Green could secure his own release. It would be vain, too, as Lord Salisbury has pointed out, to look to the proposed modification of the power of the Judge in cases of contempt of Court, as being helpful in the present emergency.

"It is, therefore, earnestly to be desired that a deaf ear may not be turned to the Archbishop's

request, and that the terrible punishment which Mr. Green has already suffered may not be aggravated by treatment which every right-minded man will condemn as being as unjust as it is ungenerous.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"T. PERCIVAL HEYWOOD, Patron of the Benefice of St. John's, Miles Platting.

"*Dove Leys, Oct.* 28."

The Rev. Malcolm Maccoll writes to the *Morning Post* :—

Sir,—As there seems to be a good deal of misapprehension in regard to Mr. Green's case, perhaps you will allow me to state on high authority how the facts really stand. Mr. Green is not in prison for teaching any particular doctrine or for wearing any particular vestment. He is in prison under the provisions of the Act 53 George III., cap. 127, for contumacy in disobeying an order of Lord Penzance issued under the powers conferred upon that judge by the Public Worship Regulation Act of 1874. This makes an essential difference between the case of Mr. Green and that of Mr. Gray, with which it has been carelessly compared. Mr. Gray was not a defendant in any suit. He was not imprisoned under the authority of any Act of Parliament. He was imprisoned by the judge on his own mere motion for reasons which appeared to him sufficient. And, of course, what the judge was able to do *proprio motu* he was able to undo *proprio motu* ; and moreover, he alone could do it. Mr. Justice Lawson said so in somany wordswhen he released Mr. Gray. The Government neither did nor could interfere in the matter. Mr. Green's case is quite different. In his case, as in Mr. Gray's, the judge alone can intervene authoritatively and effectively. The release lies entirely in the discretion of the judge. With that discretion the executive Government cannot, according to constitutional usage, interfere except by advice. The Government cannot force the hand of the judge, nor, on the other hand, is it quite clear that even the judge can intervene *proprio motu* in Mr. Green's case. It is at all events more consistent with constitutional usage that the discretion of the judge should be set in motion either by the prosecutor or defendant in the suit; in this case by the Church Association or Mr. Green. Mr. Green will make no application to the judge, because that would be to acknowledge a jurisdiction for repudiating which he lies in prison. He will not recognise Lord Penzance in the character of an ecclesiastical judge; and this is not very surprising since Lord Penzance has disclaimed for himself any such character. The Church Association, which is the real prosecutor, will make no application for Mr. Green's release for reasons which can only be guessed, since they have not been divulged. To the outside public the only conceivable reason is vindictiveness, pure and simple. Legally, Mr. Green forfeited his living some two months ago, and became, in addition, ineligible for any other preferment in the province of York. To ordinarily constituted minds this, *plus* eighteen months' imprisonment, would seem a tolerably severe penalty for declining to acknowledge the jurisdiction of Lord Penzance *in spiritualibus*. The members of the Church Association think otherwise; and the only conclusion which can be inferred from their conduct is that they are determined, so far as in them lies, to keep Mr. Green in prison till he dies, for holding what has now become a speculative opinion on a question of ecclesiastical law. Perhaps it is well that matters should have reached this pass. Henceforth any Bishop who allows the Church Association to drag any of his clergy before Lord Penzance will do so with his eyes open, and must bear the responsibility of all that follows. The result, if I do not greatly err, will soon convince even the Church Association that it has gained a disastrously Pyrrhic victory. Another lesson which I think the deadlock of Mr. Green's imprisonment must have impressed on the minds of all sensible Churchmen is, that the less we have to do with the law courts the better. I have lately had the advantage of discussing these questions with some of the leading divines of the Established Church of Scotland. One of them, eminent alike for his learning and his official position, assured me that any attempt on the part of the secular courts in Scotland to sit in judgment on the doctrine or ritual of the Presbyterian Establishment would certainly not be endured; and the Scotch system, moreover, has worked well, and gives satisfaction to both clergy and laity. This is more than can be said for the ecclesiastical judicature of the Anglican Establishment; and if Mr. Green's imprisonment pave the way for its reform he will not have suffered in vain.

The Rev. Canon Trevor has addressed the following letter to the *Yorkshire Post* :—

"Sir,—I quite agree with you that Parliament would deal more fairly with the clergy if the constituency were better informed on the facts. Mr. Green's continued imprisonment is entirely due to the ignorance and consequent indifference of the public in a matter which Lord Salisbury, speaking for the Archbishop of Canterbury, describes in the House of Lords as a 'monstrous and admitted scandal.' The laity who are so anxious to 'co-operate' with the clergy seem quite insensible to our sufferings. Mr. Green is imprisoned under an Act of Parliament which you justly term a 'muddle.' The Archbishop who brought in the Act, and the Bishops, whose authority it was meant to enforce, declare they did not know it contained any powers of imprisonment. The Lower House of Convocation at York, the prisoner's constitutional representatives, have unimously called for his release. Yet the imprisonment has continued for nineteen months, and if it were terminated by the victim's death to-morrow the lay conscience would feel no pang.

"Observe the difference when a layman's liberty is touched. Mr. Gray, for contempt of a much higher Court, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and released in six weeks, with a fine of £500, which was instantly paid by subscription. He neither submitted nor resigned. The judge of his own act discharged him; still, a committee is moved for by the Prime Minister to consider the effect on the privileges of a member of Parliament. Mr. Green has suffered nineteen months' imprisonment, deprivation of his living, and the loss of all his goods. The beds have been actually sold from under his wife and children to pay the costs; and still the dungeon doors are locked upon him! The law, which is so tender to an Irish journalist who attacks its majesty in a trial for murder, has no mercy for the priest who officiates in one dress instead of another, though by the Church both are pronounced matters of absolute indifference. 'Let him obey the law,' says the rich man clothed in his purple and fine linen. 'Let him submit to the Court,' cries the official Principal whose knowledge of the Church law has been acquired in judicially putting asunder those whom God by matrimony had made one. All very fine! but what law? and what Court? are the questions. A clergyman is not only required by law to perform the service as directed in the Prayer-Book, but he is obliged to sign a solemn declaration that he will use that form and none other. Now, at the time Mr. Green was ordained, the law, as declared by the Judicial Committee (1857), required him to use such 'dresses and utensils' as were used in 1549. Fourteen years afterwards the Judicial Committee withdrew the word 'dresses' (on the technical plea that they were not involved in the former suit) and ruled that different dresses were to be worn. Mr. Green's offence is in following the law as it was declared at the time that he bound himself to obey it, in preference to the law as it has since been declared by a tribunal which admits it has no power to alter the law.

"In like manner Lord Penzance's Court is a new tribunal, made since Mr. Green's ordination, and without the canonical authority to which every clergyman owes canonical obedience. I believe with Mr. Green that Lord Penzance's jurisdiction is against the canons of the Church, and has no spiritual authority. I further believe that Lord Penzance has acted illegally (as well as tyrannically) in superadding the penalty of imprisonment to the deprivation inflicted by the statute. These opinions are so widely entertained that a Royal Commission is sitting to investigate the matter, and yet Mr. Green is left in prison!

"The lawyers throw dust in the eyes of the public by talking of the 'constitutional' and 'proper' course to be pursued. No one of them has ventured to say that the Crown has not the power to release Mr. Green, or that Lord Penzance could not do it of his own motion, as Mr. Justice Lawson did; or that the Lord Chancellor, by whose writ he is confined, could not withdraw it. Either one of these courses could be taken, and one of them certainly would have been taken long ago, if the victim had been a layman or a Dissenter exercising political influence. Mr. Gladstone, who is always a warm friend of the Church when out of office, opposed the Act with great vehemence when passed by the Conservatives; the greatest mistake—I might almost say the one great mistake—of Lord Beaconsfield's Administration. When applied to in power, he shifts the duty to the Archbishop, and when the Archbishop brought in a Bill for the purpose, and passed it through the Lords, with the Lord Chancellor's approval, Mr. Gladstone was absent at the second reading, and permitted his Attorney-General to talk it out!

"Now at last the initiative is thrown on the Bishop of Manchester, the least guilty of all the actors in this 'monstrous scandal,' that the lawyers may escape on his back and make him appear responsible for the delay! This is the penalty of serving a non-political Church in a country governed by political parties. When Convocation in the reign of Charles II. parted with the right of taxing the clergy, we lost the power of securing equal laws with the laity; and now in retiring from politics we find that neither justice nor liberty remains to us."

A CITY RECTOR'S PASTORAL.

The Rev. William Benham, recently appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, during his severe illness, to the rectory of St. Edmund the King and St. Nicholas Acons, City, has addressed the following letter to his parishioners :—

"My dear friends,—I have been called, quite unexpectedly [?], to be your minister. As circumstances compel me for a few weeks longer to remain at Marden, I am desirous of addressing you in the only way as yet open to me. And, withal, I daily follow the example of St. Paul, as shown us in last Sunday's Epistle, bowing his knees to the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, on behalf of the flock from which he is separated, and I pray, as he did, that you may be strengthened with inward might by the Spirit, that you may be able to comprehend with all the Saints, the breadth, and length, and depth, and height of the love of Christ, and be filled with all the fulness of God.

"I try to realise to myself the solemn fact that I am called to work in the very centre of the world's civilisation. A large population of men immersed in business throng the streets all the working hours of the day. But I have found that by the pious care of my predecessor, the opportunity has been offered to them to come aside for a little space and commit themselves, and their concerns, and those dear to them, to God. I have come into the church several times, and found always persons at silent prayer. Besides continuing to offer the opportunity which an ever open church gives of such help and comfort, I rejoice in the clear duty laid upon me of continuing the 1.15 service on Wednesdays and Fridays, and the special Advent and Lent Services, and I pray God to give them His blessing. There is one addition which I long to make to the week-day services. I want to have one of which the chief feature shall be the reading of the Holy Scriptures. I have long felt it to be a defect in our present system, that there is so little provision for Biblical exposition. The Holy Scriptures are read in public worship, but there is no explanation afforded except such as may be given in the sermon. It is now lawful to hold a service in church, which shall consist simply of a prayer and a lecture, and I propose to make such lecture comprise the reading of a consecutive portion of Scripture, with only just such comment as may help my hearers to follow the sense and understand hard passages; to make it in fact, not homiletical but explanatory. I do not know enough of the affairs of the City to be able to fix the hour definitely, but if it be found convenient, I would name 1.15 on Thursdays. And in addition, I have set my heart on finding some opportunity, before long, of beginning some lectures on the History of the Church. Men who love the Church and the Liturgy, will probably not be unwilling to hear something of the growth of them. I have given some years to the study of this subject, and should delight in an opportunity of telling of it.

"And I do not forget that St. Edmund's has carried on a good work in the east part of London. I am sure that out of the hundreds of those who glance at a map of the metropolis, very few have any conception of the condition, or even the aspect, of the neighbourhood of the docks and the banks of the river. Many have learned something and been moved to sympathy by such works as Dickens's story of *Our Mutual Friend*, but a more excellent way has been found by men like Charles Lowder and many others, who have gone among those hitherto so little cared for, and by their self-denying piety have brought a bright light into dark places, so that hundreds have rejoiced in it, and have become servants to God, and bear their fruit unto holiness. I will, therefore, use my best endeavours to carry on the East-end mission as it has been carried on heretofore. A work of such character wherein the rich parish ministers to the poor one, cannot fail to bring a blessing to both.

"I have put first the most important things. After twenty-five years' ministry, I have come to care less and less, personally, about some details which are causing bitter strife in the Church of England. I am far from saying that they are insignificant; they cannot be that, when good men are ready to make large sacrifices with respect to them; I only speak for myself, and I should earnestly deprecate being judged by my gestures or dress to be 'High,' or 'Low,' or 'Broad.' If the congregation who hear my teaching will condemn or justify me by my words, I can ask no fairer judgment. But as I am speaking to those between whom and myself the tie is in future to be a close and loving one, it is my duty to state frankly what I think about some of the 'burning questions' of the day. I am sure that the bent of my mind enables me to do so quite dispassionately.

"Of late years certain usages have been revived in public worship, which certainly the fathers of most of us never knew or heard of, and it is no wonder that they have been viewed with alarm and distrust. Lawsuits, few in number, thank God, but prolific in mischief, have arisen over them; with results which all good men deplore. Perhaps the evil would not have grown so great had it not been for the bitter words which have been so freely indulged in by journals and platform orators on both sides.

"The case for each side may perhaps be stated briefly as follows:—The majority of English Churchmen look, or used to look, on the changes with dislike. They loved the Prayer-Book as use had interpreted it to them—they believed that there were sinister intentions at the back of the changes, and they endeavoured to put them down by appealing to the law. They were within their right, and no one is justified in insinuating that their motive was not honest and straightforward. An Englishman's love of the law is part of his loyalty to the nation, to the Church, and the Throne. He may very likely make mistakes in his application of his principles, but the principles themselves are such as we ought to pray God with all our hearts may continue in Englishmen to the end. The Court to which they appealed—and, remember, it is the only existing authority to which they could appeal—decided that according to the wording of certain rubrics two hundred years old, some at least of our new usages were not justified.

"But the so-called 'innovators' replied that a state of things had arisen which made this court an inadequate one, and not only so, but that the rubric itself, confessedly ambiguous, if interpreted according to existing facts and needs, was really on their side. They said 'These judges, pious and honourable men, have no means of judging what our congregations really need; the Constitution of Church and State never contemplated them as judges in such matters, and therefore we cannot honestly accept their decisions.' One of them has emphasised this declaration by lying in prison more than a year rather than yield. It is not Christian-like to sneer at him for being obstinate. If a man has a conscience, which he feels must be tried at the bar of God, we have no right to taunt him for the conviction that he ought to obey it, whatever we may think as to his manner of doing so.

"I have said all this in deprecation of harsh words and harsh judgments on either side. I have dear friends on both, and I plead in the name of the Lord they both love, that they will try to make allowance for—shall I not indeed say to understand?—each other.

"As for the particular matters in dispute there is some reason on each side. It must be aggravating to the average Englishman to go to church and get bewildered, and not know what is coming next; and this is certainly the case sometimes, owing to the vagaries of some of the innovators. But on the other hand I know that the plain common sense of ordinary Churchmen is prepared to look with indulgence on many things which they do not themselves find helpful, so long as they feel that the word of God is faithfully preached to them, and their souls are cared for; so long too as no attempt is made to enslave their consciences, and all things are done 'above board.'

"Thus, first: as an abstract question, and apart from any legal opinion, I cannot see why a distinctive vestment should not be worn at the highest act of public worship. The wearers argue thus: 'In this act of ours the Church sets forth the Lord's death, the sacrifice wrought once for all to take away the world's sin. We desire to show our people, by such means as lie in our power, how all-important we hold that great fact, and to kindle in their hearts an ever-abiding memory of it.' Surely they and those from whom they are supposed to differ so widely, agree entirely on their basis. And I confess that the abstract argument in favour of the outward act is strong when we remember that men are taught by eye as well as by ear. As the white surplice ought to remind the minister as often as he enters the congregation, that he must seek to be clothed with righteousness, so the special vestment might be allowed to remind the congregation that they are in presence of the Feast which the Lord Himself ordained in the very crisis of the world's redemption; that the memorial before them is the highest preaching there can be, that He came once and will come again; that to every faithful heart which seeks Him there, He will give Himself, and that their souls are hid with Him in God.

"The mixing of water with the wine of the Holy Communion is unquestionably in accordance with what took place on the night of the Last Supper. The mixed cup, as any Jew will tell you, was invariable at the Feast of the Passover.

"The burning of two lights at the Communion is said to symbolise the two natures of our blessed Lord—His godhead and His manhood. The doctrine itself is the very foundation of all our hopes. We all admit that. And, therefore, if we admit the lawfulness of symbols at all—and to abolish them would be almost to abolish public worship altogether—I do not see any essential objection to these.

"I enter into these particulars, not because I wish to attach undue importance to them. They are certainly secondary to the faithful preaching of the Gospel and the faithful discharge of daily duties. And you will understand that I am trying to look on the question from both sides, and not pledging myself to retain or abandon in practice any particular usage or set of usages. I have meant to show you that I do not regard either with horror or with enthusiasm the things which must, after all, be comparatively trifling when looked at in the light of eternity. Of course, even the minor details of ceremonial ought in each case to be prayerfully considered by the minister of Christ—the appointed leader in public worship of the people committed to his care. He has, in practice, to look not only at abstract questions, but at present facts, and one to whom a solemn responsibility is thus committed may safely rely upon the kindly co-operation and goodwill of those to whom it is to be his life's endeavour to be of service in the highest things. To you, churchwardens and congregation of St. Edmund's, I look with frank confidence for an earnest co-operation with me in the promotion of the glory of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the present and future welfare of His people. The last thing that you or I would desire would be wantonly to set aside the whole manner of services which has been found helpful by a large congregation. For myself, I love and honour with all my heart and soul some of the leaders of both parties, and there is no blessing which I should so much prize as to find St. Edmund's permitted to set an example of mutual forbearance and of love, based not upon compromise—a worthless expedient at best—but upon a genuine love of Him Who redeemed us all; Whose very Apostles, united by the strong band of Faith in Him, were nevertheless evidently permitted to differ as to things which they deemed expedient for particular cases; and Who bade us remember that Wisdom is justified of all her children.

"I believe the report has gone before me that I am a 'Broad Churchman.' If that means that I don't trouble myself about any views in particular, God help me, for I shall never be of any use to you. If it means that with the teaching in my hands of Christ and His Apostles, I am bound to honour goodness and faithfulness in whomsoever I find them, then I hope it is true. I have certainly preached with great pleasure for Mr. Lowder, at one of his anniversary festivals, and was honoured by his friendship. And I have always, too, been a warm supporter of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and of the Religious Tract Society,—of the first, because it has been the main source from which the two great Missionary Societies of the Church have procured the Holy Scriptures, and because it has given a wonderful impetus to Biblical study since its formation; and the second, because I have always taken deep interest in current literature, and have seen that the Religious Tract Society has excelled every other society and every private firm in providing good reading for the people. All this may or may not be Broad Church, but I hope it is Christian. I claim to hold the doctrines of the Church firmly and without compromise, and because I love them myself, I see that it is my duty to be courteous, respectful, reverent towards the honest convictions of all other Christian men.

"I remain, dearly beloved in the Lord,

"Your faithful pastor and servant,

"WILLIAM BENHAM.

"*Marden, Michaelmas Day*, 1882."

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

Serious public disturbances have taken place at Richmond owing to attacks made on the processions of the Church Gospel Army recently established in the town by the Rev. Evan H. Hopkins, vicar of Holy Trinity, on the lines of the Salvation Army, but in connection with the Church of England. Arising out of these disturbances two cases came before the Richmond bench of magistrates on Tuesday, Edward Cane being charged with assaulting the police in the execution of their duty, and John Anderson with rescuing a prisoner unknown from the lawful custody of the police. The officers, it appears, were severely maltreated by the prisoners and others on Saturday night, when a crowd of 300 or 400 people assembled to witness a Gospel Army procession in one of the most frequented streets of the town, and threw mud, stones, and other missiles at the members of the "army" and police. Cane was caught in the act, whilst Anderson incited the mob to rescue a prisoner who had been taken into custody by a detective, and succeeded in releasing him, though not before the officer had received a considerable amount of ill-treatment. Inspector Aldredge here informed the magistrates that on the night in question the "army" paraded the streets with a flag, shouting and gesticulating in such a manner as could not fail to excite the rougher class of people, whose conduct was becoming so violent that he fully expected a riot would occur some night unless the processions were abandoned. The Chairman (Mr. Dermer) said it was much to be regretted that the members of the Gospel Army did not confine their demonstrations to their halls or chapels, as these open-air processions were sure to excite considerable opposition, and to lead to public disturbance. In default of paying a fine of 50s. Anderson was sentenced to a month's imprisonment; and Cane was let off with a fine of 10s., the Chairman stating that in future all offences of this kind would be very severely dealt with.

Two boys being brought before Mr. Ellison, at the Lambeth Police-court, for stealing some lead and zinc from houses at Streatham, the prosecuting counsel remarked that there was great difficulty as to punishment in such cases, consequent on the plan laid down by the Home Secretary. The magistrate assented, and said he thought it would be far better if magistrates had the power to send juvenile criminals to schools without being forced first to send them to prison, or have a previous conviction proved. He then ordered a remand, and sent the youngest boy, aged 14, to the workhouse for a week.

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There will be a MEETING of CHURCHMEN on THURSDAY, November 16th, at three o'clock, at 20, ARLINGTON-STREET, W., to consider the best form of Memorial to Dr. Pusey. The Marquis of SALISBURY, K.G., Chancellor of the University of Oxford, will preside.

The Lord Bishop of Oxford, the Lord Bishop of Ely, Earl of Carnarvon, the Dean of St. Paul's, Earl Beauchamp, Canon Liddon, Right Hon. Sir J. R. Mowbray, Bart., M.P., Right Hon. A. J. Beresford-Hope, M.P., Archdeacon Denison, and others have promised to attend.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

The English Government has not yet given the explicit declarations with regard to its Egyptian policy that the English people has a right to require. There can be no tenable objections to the statement of the main principles upon which the new settlement of Egypt is to be based. It is, of course, possible that the Government is of opinion that the revelation of its plans may be fatal to any little popularity that its Egyptian policy has thus far won for it by demonstrating that no adequate compensations will be sought or obtained for the sacrifices of the war. The appointment of Lord DUFFERIN to represent Great Britain in Egypt will be generally approved. The abilities of Lord DUFFERIN are universally recognised, and it is to be hoped that his tact, energy, and diplomatic skill will be devoted to the carrying out of a thoroughly patriotic policy. It is understood that it is proposed to devolve the functions that appertained to the Dual Control on a single official in future, who will necessarily be an Englishman. The arrangement is one to which the French Government may raise formal objections, but in which its final acquiescence is not doubtful. The reconstruction of the Egyptian army, that is in the future to answer for order, is a subject on which Lord DUFFERIN will necessarily have to be consulted. An armed force is already necessary in order to deal with the revolt in the Soudan. On the question of the expenses of the campaign, and how they are to be defrayed, Mr. GLADSTONE maintains impenetrable reserve; perhaps he will not be sorry to leave it for a new Chancellor of the Exchequer to deal with the finance of the expedition. The preparations for the trial of ARABI are proceeding; still, no surprise will be felt if the trial were never to take place.

The Parliamentary week has been exclusively devoted to the consideration of Mr. GLADSTONE'S proposals for the introduction of the *clôture* into the English House of Commons. It is now frankly avowed, as was from the first apparent to political observers of ordinary sagacity, that the object of the *clôture* is not to check obstruction, but to destroy freedom of speech. A bare majority is to be endowed with the power of putting a stop to all discussion in order that the Radical party may pass in the present House of Commons, in which it happens to possess an exceptionally large majority, measures that have for their one object to secure the future preponderance of Radicalism in the country. The fate of Mr. GIBSON'S amendment, which requires a majority of two-thirds in order to put the *clôture* in force, was ensured from the time when the Treaty of Kilmainham was concluded between the Radical Government and Mr. PARNELL. Mr. GLADSTONE received the support of Mr. PARNELL and his followers on this occasion, and will continue to receive similar support in critical divisions in return for the concessions that have already been made, and in expectation of the further concessions that are promised to the Irish revolutionary agitation. It is the duty of the Conservative Opposition to prolong to the utmost the scheme for depriving the House of Commons of its liberties which is now avowed with cynical effrontery. Although it may not be possible to rally a majority in Parliament in defence of free speech, it is quite possible to stir up so strong a feeling in the country against the proposals for the establishment of a democratic despotism that their withdrawal may be rendered inevitable. It is to English opinion that Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE and his followers have to appeal, and it rests for them to render the appeal so forcible that it will not pass unregarded. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE proposes the absolute rejection of Mr. GLADSTONE'S scheme for a *clôture*, and before this amendment comes to a vote meetings should be held in every constituency in the kingdom to convey the support of the Conservative party to the Conservative Leader in his struggle on behalf of free speech and the liberties of the English Parliament.

Some of the results of the compact that has been entered into between the Radical Government and Mr. PARNELL have already been made apparent, and the nature of the fresh concessions which are the consideration for the support of the Home Rulers to Liberal measures is tolerably well known. A clamour is being again raised against the administration of the Irish Land Act, and it is already clear that the Irish landlords will be called upon to submit to further inroads upon their property. But of even greater political consequence than the measure for the amendment of the Irish Land Act are the Bills for the practical concession of Home Rule to Ireland, and for the extension of the Parliamentary and municipal franchise in Ireland, which there is every reason to believe that Mr. GLADSTONE is prepared to bring in. If these Bills are passed Irish independence will be in fact achieved; and with a full knowledge of this truth Mr. PARNELL may well take up an attitude of patience and expectancy, and may well give the Government the advantage of his support on the question of the *clôture*, which is to render possible the speedy passage into law of similar measures. It is once more obvious that Irish agitation is subservient to the political exigencies of Mr. GLADSTONE and the Radical party.

The sanguine assertions of the Ministerial party as to the growth of a strong popular enthusiasm in favour of Mr. GLADSTONE and his Government in consequence of the successful issue of the Egyptian campaign have been sufficiently disproved by the results of the municipal elections. The indications that these contests give every year of the political feeling of the country are generally accurate. It is always certain that if any great change in public opinion takes place its effects will be promptly manifested in the local conflicts of parties. But this year, so far from any revulsion of feeling in favour of the Government having been manifested, the Conservative reaction that has for some time past been in progress is found to be achieving fresh triumphs. It may be accepted as a certainty that the Egyptian policy of the Government has not added to the numbers of its supporters in the country; at the most it has arrested the wholesale desertion of the Liberal cause by the large classes who were scandalised at the practical repudiation of the traditions of government which English statesmen of both parties have hitherto maintained. But there has been nothing in the series of blunders that have made up the Egyptian policy of the Ministry which should inspire general confidence. And there is considerable reason to believe that the violent inconsistency between Mr. GLADSTONE'S professions whilst in Opposition, and the course he has pursued in Egyptian affairs, has done much to shock and alienate the sympathies of the narrow-minded zealots of whom Sir WILFRID LAWSON is the best-known representative.

The General Election that has taken place this week in Italy has after all given results of but slight political importance. The chief significance rests in the fact that the wide extension of the franchise and the introduction of *scrutin de liste* have scarcely changed the character of the representation, and have hardly altered at all the relative strength of parties. The fears that the Italian Reform Bill would either lead to a triumph of democratic Republicanism or to the rise of a strong clerical party have, on this occasion at least, not been justified. The Ministry will meet the new Chamber with its Parliamentary majority practically intact. The Republican party will not muster more than ten or twelve votes. Inferences as to the political tendencies of the new constituencies that may be drawn from the present elections are likely, however, to prove deceptive, owing to the fact that in many cases not half, in few cases so many as two-thirds, of the electors recorded their votes. The clerical party once more pursued the policy of abstention, and the new voters seem generally to have been heartily indifferent to the exercise of their freshly-acquired privilege. The fact that a scurrilous journalist, COCCAPIELLER — who seems to be a kind of Italian LABOUCHERE—has been returned for Rome, seems to be the incident of the elections that attracts most attention. In England men have grown accustomed to similar freaks of democratic constituencies.

THE *CLOTURE*.

All hypocrisies as to the design and intention of the Radical Government in the introduction of the *clôture* have none too soon been abandoned. It is now frankly confessed, with cynical candour, that the object of giving to a bare majority of the House of Commons the power of stamping out free speech and stifling discussion, is to render the task easy of carrying through the Lower House certain measures of Radical legislation. The Radical Government proposes to bring in Bills for the establishment of household suffrage in the counties and for the redistribution of seats; and as these Bills will have for their chief aim the advancement of Radical interests, it is desirable that inconvenient criticism of their plan and purpose should be avoided. This end can only be attained by recourse to the means that under foreign despotisms have been found efficacious in destroying the freedom of debate. Lord HARTINGTON long ago stated explicitly the aims that the Government held in view; and Mr. LABOUCHERE, with an ingenuous frankness that is perhaps awkwardly timed, has confessed with even greater clearness the reasons that induce the Radical party to give their zealous support to a project that is completely opposed to the traditions of English Parliamentary government and to the English ideal of freedom. Under these circumstances the Conservative Opposition finds that the defence of the most highly-prized of English liberties devolves upon it, and the English people are distinctly apprised that the Parliamentary freedom which is of the essence of the English Constitution is directly attacked. It is far more than the rights of the Constitutional Opposition that is assailed. The very existence of Parliamentary government is at stake.

The theories that Mr. LABOUCHERE bluntly enunciates are those upon which the Radical Government tacitly acts. If the right of Parliamentary debate is only to exist at the good pleasure of a bare majority, the farce to which discussion will be reduced may well be abandoned. It will only remain for the Government to issue its fresh measures of legislation as despotic decrees, and the House of Commons may confine its attention to asking questions of Ministers and registering the decisions of the Ministry.

The rejection of Mr. GIBSON'S amendment by the united forces of the Radical and Home Rule parties was the natural consequence of the frank confessions of the objects of the *clôture*. The discussion on the amendment has served the admirable end of placing before the English people the real objects that Radicalism pursues, and the actual issues that are at stake. Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, in the clever speech in which he stated his reasons for separating himself from his party in their support of Mr. GIBSON'S amendment, was more plausible than practical. But it is undeniably true that if a *clôture* by a majority of two-thirds were introduced it would be Radical Governments alone that would benefit

by its operation. If a Conservative Administration were in power, the necessary support would never be forthcoming from the Radical side to facilitate the conduct of affairs. The Conservative party generally will agree with Lord Randolph Churchill that Sir Stafford Northcote's amendment utterly rejects the principle of the *clôture* as out of harmony with English constitutional principles. If by any happy chance it should be possible to appeal to the English people on Mr. Gladstone's propositions, the absolute rejection of the *clôture* would be the cause on behalf of which the Conservative party would confidently ask for popular support.

In the speech in which Mr. Gladstone attempted the difficult task of recommending to a free people the restriction of freedom of discussion, an effort was made to reassure the natural fears of those who anticipated that the *clôture* would be employed for purely factious purposes. Mr. Gladstone was vehement in his denunciations of the impossibility that a Speaker should be found who would be wanting in judicial impartiality, or that a Radical majority would ever display a purely partisan spirit. Rhetorical cant of this kind is the congenial indulgence of Mr. Gladstone's temperament. Well-founded fears and established facts are not likely to be dissipated by the conventional artifices of advocacy. The experience of foreign legislative assemblies conclusively proves that if powers able to be abused for the benefit of a majority are intrusted to an official chosen by that majority, he is certain to be selected on account of his amenability to party discipline. When the House of Commons is degraded into a machine for registering the decrees of a Ministry, the Speaker will be found duly fulfilling his novel functions. The *clôture*, if it is carried, means the end of Parliamentary government, as it has thus far been known. The old tacit conventions that have regulated the struggle of parties will cease to exist; the old spirit of compromise will be rendered impossible. The endeavour to reduce the Conservative Party to impotence will be fiercely resisted not only by those who at present represent that party in Parliament, but by the Conservative forces that are, in the end, all-powerful in the country. Radicalism is provoking a warfare in which reprisals are imminent and inevitable.

HARBOUR NAVAL CHAPLAINCIES.

There are 141 of Her Majesty's ships, besides forty-two of Her Majesty's coastguard cruisers and watch vessels, which do not carry chaplains, and the crews of which are rarely visited by the naval clergy, whilst there are sixty-seven ships which have resident chaplains, whose duties are mainly restricted to the crews with whom they serve. The question has often been discussed, how to make the services of the existing naval chaplaincies available for the crews of all the vessels under the Admiralty. In 1870 an attempt—a mistaken attempt, as some think—was made to attain this object by directing that when at anchor in company with a ship bearing a chaplain a portion of each crew of any small vessels present should row themselves on board to Sunday service. Whether wisely conceived or not, the order was not popular. It was complained that the portion of the crew left behind had their Sunday service stopped, whilst the portion that went to the large ship exposed their best Sunday clothes in open boats to the inclemency of the weather, and had the restful quiet of the Lord's Day disturbed. Happily little attention is given to the order; and naval officers continue to conduct Divine service when at anchor as when at sea. Still there are a number of the Queen's vessels attached to the harbour service in which Divine service is not conducted on Sundays nor on week days. And, though a portion of their crews may repair on board larger ships for the Sunday morning service, there is no pastoral visitation or personal communication between them and the naval chaplains. The nine coastguard chaplains rarely, if ever, visit the twenty-eight cruisers, or the fourteen watch vessels, or the still more numerous outlying stations on shore. It is not expected of them. No provision of conveyance, either afloat or on shore, is dreamt of. Indeed, the idea of personal dealing with individual men in the pastoral office, and of holding volunteer Bible classes, &c., on board ships other than those in which the chaplains are themselves serving, has hardly taken hold of the official mind. We are told that on some isolated occasion, on the coast of China, or in the far Pacific, a chaplain had a boat furnished him for this purpose, and did really good service for the Divine Master on board the neighbouring vessels. But no such thing happens at Portsmouth, Devonport, or Sheerness, and nobody expects it to be done.

Meanwhile, the naval Scripture-readers show how to itinerate. During the idle hours in the evening, from about five to nine p.m., there is a cessation of work, when the crews are found very willing to attend schools, where these are provided, and many of them are ready to attend temperance meetings, Bible classes, &c.; whilst seamen rarely object to a judicious Scripture-reader or civilian clergyman reading the Bible in their messes, and quietly discussing eternal things. This has been going on, without let or hindrance, from the men themselves for more than twenty years. And the idea has been more than once suggested that an occasional visit from a naval chaplain would strengthen the hands of the Scripture-readers, and accord to the smaller crews some of the benefits enjoyed by those of the larger ships. There is, however, great difficulty in the way of the naval chaplains doing voluntarily on board other ships what civil clergymen find so easy. It is from no want of zeal for the souls on board ship, or for the Saviour, that attempts are so rarely made by the eight or ten stationary naval chaplains at each home port to supply the need. The water isolates each chaplain from his brethren, and they rarely meet for mutual counsel and prayer. Rightly or wrongly it is thought that the naval authorities would object to any combined action on the part of the naval clergy for any external object in connection with seamen. Hence the suggestion that a naval chaplain should be withdrawn from residential connection with a particular ship, and be specially appointed to itinerate from vessel to vessel, day by day. Such duties would be of a mission character, and would require a clergyman with special evangelistic qualifications. He would, of course, require to have a small boat at his absolute disposal, especially during the idle hours in the evenings. His way would be made easy by the willing service of the naval Scripture-readers.

The naval authorities are, it is said, alarmed at a stray chaplain having a roving commission, and not being supervised. But this disciplinary difficulty might be met by only appointing juniors to the proposed harbour chaplaincies, subordinating them to the dockyard chaplains, and making the latter responsible to the Chaplain of the Fleet at Greenwich for the right performance of the itinerant duties. Possibly from thence might grow up a sort of quasi-oversight on the part of the dockyard chaplains, who might induce the eight or ten naval chaplains in each port to meet together, under his leadership, for mutual counsel and prayer. At present the naval clergy lose more personally than they would care to acknowledge by their isolation. Devout officers of different ships are thankful to shake hands, if nothing more, with one another when their vessels are in port. Seamen of piety even hire rooms on shore that they may meet together, and they feel themselves benefited by such personal communion one with another. Clergymen are but flesh and blood, and similarly need such refreshment of soul as proceeds from personal intercourse with their brethren. Naval chaplains are necessarily debarred from this privilege when at sea, but there is no reason why they should be mutually repellent when in port. Many chaplains sorely feel their isolation, but how is the ice to be broken? Several attempts have been made to effect such meetings voluntarily; but the changeable character of the naval service interposes obstacles which landsmen can hardly appreciate. An effective remedy would, we believe, be found in the nomination of the chaplain of the dockyard, or of the flagship on each station, to an office analagous to that of Rural Dean on shore. Given such a position officially, the chaplain appointed to act as Marine Dean would have little difficulty in persuading his brethren to meet together, and thus to break up the present enfeebling isolation. The same selected Marine Dean might have the immediate oversight of the itinerating harbour chaplains.

THE PERCIVAL JOB.

When Mr. Gladstone was last in office, he distinguished himself in the year 1872 by the perpetration of a gross ecclesiastical job, which is historically known as the "Ewelme scandal." And now he is at his old tricks again. He has preferred the Rev. John Percival, the President of Trinity College, Oxford, to a canonry at Bristol, with the intention that Mr. Percival shall hold both preferments. A generation ago not much harm was thought of pluralities, and pluralist parsons deemed themselves the happiest and luckiest of men. But we have altered all that, or at least we flattered ourselves that we had done so. It is certain that pluralities have gone out of fashion and out of favour. A Royal Commission upon Cathedrals has been appointed, has sat, and has reported; and one most important point of the Commissioners' report is that "Canons should reside within the "Cathedral precincts for eight months in the "year, and should not hold preferment incon-"sistent with the performance of diocesan "duties." From this rule those cases are excepted in which sufficient means and a house of residence cannot be provided. Mr. Percival's case does not come under this exception. Even his friends do not dare to contend that it does. The Bristol Canonry is of the annual value of £650. There is no lack at Bristol either of "sufficient means" or of a suitable house. Yet Mr. Percival is to be allowed to retain still his place as President of Trinity College, Oxford. In short, he is to be a pluralist—and this under the special patronage and by the approving sanction of the great and good Mr. Gladstone, the blazing advocate of purity and reform. If such a thing had been done by Lord Beaconsfield, how Mr. Gladstone would have raved and stormed at its iniquity! He would have talked himself hoarse at railway stations and cross-roads, and would have showered forth denunciatory post-cards by the score. But now this very moral and grand old man stands up in the House of Commons to defend the job, and assures the world that beyond all doubt "it is in the power of Mr. Percival "to discharge the duties of the Canonry in "conjunction with the duties of the headship of "the College." This is simply not the case, if, as the Cathedral Commissioners state, the duties of the canonry require that the canon should reside eight months annually within the Cathedral precincts. The President of Trinity College, Oxford, cannot do this, and does not intend to attempt it. He will stick to his Oxford benefice, and will just run down to Bristol at spare moments once or twice a year, besides fulfilling the minimum term of compulsory canonical residence demanded by the law. This, of course, would be very reprehensible conduct in any Conservative clergyman, and Mr. Gladstone would be the foremost to expose and denounce it. But Mr. Percival is not a Conservative clergyman. On the contrary, he is a shining Liberal light, and is a warm admirer of Mr. Gladstone and all his works. There the secret is out. That is the explanation of the whole affair—preferment, plurality, and all. Mr. Gladstone has always been distinguished for using patronage as the reward of political subserviency. The Ewelme Rectory scandal was not his first job; and the Bristol Canonry scandal will not be his last job. Well might the Curates' Alliance, at their meeting last Saturday, adopt a resolution protesting against the appointment "as a contravention "of the spirit of the Cathedral Commis-"sioners, and as perpetuating the system "of pluralities, which has done so much "harm to the Church at large." Especially mischievous is the breach of honour in this case, inasmuch as Mr. Percival is a warm political partisan of Mr. Gladstone, and nobody can be so blind as not to perceive that the special indulgence of a plurality is granted to him on account of political services rendered. In the face of this evident fact the great job-master's admirers and apologists will fall back, as usual, upon their last resource of assuring us what a great and good and religious man Mr. Gladstone is, and that it is perfectly impossible that anything done by him can be wrong. Evil perpetrated by Mr. Gladstone becomes good, and scandals and jobbery are the very consummation of Gladstonian piety and virtue.

We hear from Edinburgh that the Tory demonstration to be held there on the 23rd and 24th instant, on the occasion of Lord Salisbury's visit to the city, is likely to prove a great success. A great banquet is to be held on the first evening, and a meeting of Conservative working men on the following night.

Lord Salisbury, who will be accompanied by Lady Salisbury and the Ladies Cecil, will be entertained by Lord Dalkeith at Dalkeith Palace.

So long ago as in our number of the 2nd of September, we stated, as a fact within our knowledge, that a new compact between Mr. Parnell and the Radical Government had just been concluded.

We made this announcement on the same excellent authority as that on which we had been made aware of the Treaty of Kilmainham for weeks prior to its public exposure in the House of Commons.

Our words on September 2nd were as follows:—"An agreement has been entered into between the Government and the Irish Party, with a view to securing the full support of the latter for the Prime Minister's proposals for the adoption of the *clôture* in the House of Commons by a bare majority."

We further stated that "the first overture came from Mr. Parnell, and that the Irish alliance had been bought by the Government by a promise of further measures of confiscation."

We added:—"The conclusion of this new pact will satisfactorily explain the Prime Minister's refusal to accept the two-thirds *clôture*. Mr. Gladstone now relies on the Irish vote, which will give him an absolute majority."

On a later occasion we indicated the existence of dissensions in the Parnellite group on this subject.

Whether the accuracy of our information, which was impugned at the time by Radical newsmongers, is or is not established by the events of Thursday night in the House of Commons, we are content to leave it to our readers to say.

We will only add further, with reference to Lord Hartington's denial of the existence of any such compact, that on charitable grounds, and wholly for his own sake, we sincerely hope that his Lordship is unacquainted with the facts of the case.

As we announced at the time, the Chancellor of the University of Oxford, Lord Salisbury, was, to his great regret, prevented by his absence on the Continent from attending Dr. Pusey's funeral. It is all the more satisfactory, therefore, that his Lordship should now have taken the opportunity to give his public support to the scheme for honouring Dr. Pusey's memory, by allowing a meeting in furtherance of it to be held in his own house in Arlington-street, on the 16th instant, and by himself taking the chair on that occasion. Amongst those who have promised to attend are the Bishops of Oxford and Ely, Lord Beauchamp, Lord Carnarvon, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Archdeacon of Taunton, Dr. Liddon, Sir John Mowbray, and Mr. Beresford-Hope. The Secretary of the Provisional Committee is Mr. J. W. B. Riddell, of 65, Belgrave-road, S.W.

The name of Mr. Driver, the new Regius Professor of Hebrew and Canon of Christ Church, was mentioned by us some weeks ago as that of a possible successor to Dr. Pusey.

We wish Mr. Driver's qualifications for the Canonry were as obvious as his fitness for the Professorship. The appointment of a Deacon to fill a Canonry is, we should imagine, unprecedented, if not wholly illegal. Unless we are mistaken, a Canon must be a Priest of at least five years' standing. But difficulties of this kind are not likely to stand in the way of a Prime Minister who perpetrated the Ewelme and Collier scandals.

The internal affairs of the Tory party are just now the subject of a considerable amount of public comment, not only in the press, but also in Parliament. The efficiency of the Tory organisation, the relations of the party to its leaders, the relations of the leaders to each other, are all being freely, not to say unfavourably, criticised.

In this discussion the lead has been taken by members, or professing members, of the Tory party itself. For instance, the November number of the *Fortnightly Review*—the first under Mr. Escott's editorship—contains a couple of articles, which are characterised by the same kind of "candour" as we are accustomed to meet with in the columns of the *Standard*. They are signed by "Two Conservatives," by whom the "State of the Opposition" is criticised very severely. The first treats of "Conservative Disorganisation," the second deals with "The Dual Leadership."

Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice was of course only speaking jocosely on Wednesday when he attributed the authorship of the articles in question to so large a number as four members of the Opposition, whom he plainly indicated by describing them as a "retired diplomatist," a "disinterested lawyer," an "eminent metaphysician," and a "certain noble Lord." By these of course were meant Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, Mr. Gorst, Mr. Arthur Balfour, and Lord Randolph Churchill, who make up the so-called "Fourth Party"—a body which we may take the opportunity of stating never had any existence except in the excited brains of imaginative Radicals.

No one could seriously suppose that Mr. Arthur Balfour could be one of the "Two Conservatives," or that a Tory Leader would be attacked by his own nephew and ex-secretary. Besides, Mr. Balfour made it sufficiently plain on Thursday night that he does not follow the lead of Lord Randolph Churchill.

It is almost equally absurd to attribute either article to Mr. Gorst, who is himself a leading member of the Party Organisation so acrimoniously criticised in the *Fortnightly*.

Lord Randolph Churchill, in replying to Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, did not repudiate the insinuation that he was one of the "Two Conservatives." He confined himself to observing that he "had been told it was a very silly and acrimonious article."

Whoever told Lord Randolph this, he was not very far wrong in his estimate of the performance alluded to. The bitterness of tone which marks the section on "Conservative Disorganisation" is exactly such as might be expected in the case of one who was disappointed because his opinion of his own merits was not shared by others.

It would be interesting to know whether any of those who have been loudest in their complaints of "want of vigour" in the Tory leadership in the House of Commons, were among the first to desert

Sir Stafford when he made a bold stand on the Arrears Bill, and to walk out of the House when the division was taken. Possibly one, at least, of the "Two Conservatives" could enlighten us on this point.

We propose to deal first with some of the allegations advanced in the article on "Conservative Disorganisation." Many of its assertions are absurdly untrue; as for instance, that "the leaders are a clique composed of members of the aristocracy, landowners, and subservient adherents." As against this, we need only quote the writer of the second article—that on the "Dual Leadership," who says that, in the list of the late Cabinet officers in the House of Commons, "the bourgeois element prevails," and he refers especially to Sir Richard Cross and Mr. W. H. Smith.

Equally absurd is the rubbish about the Leaders "being surrounded by sycophants," and seeing the people "only through this deceptive medium." Let the writer go to any meeting of Conservative workingmen and ask them their opinion of the Leaders. "The multitude," he says, "can see with their eyes and hear with their ears the men in whom they are asked to put their trust." Precisely so, and with the result that they *do* put their trust in men who are in every way worthy of their confidence.

Does this self-styled "Conservative" imagine that the Leaders have had no experience of "the multitude" long before they occupied their present position? Does he forget the long Parliamentary training which each of them has had as a "borough representative"—an experience surely sufficient to prevent them despising "borough representatives" now?

This idea that "the distinction between county and borough members has been revived" amongst Conservatives, and that "the latter are made to feel they are an inferior class," is the merest chimera—the veriest craze. Men are judged on their own merits, and not by any such absurd criterion as that which this writer suggests. We simply defy him to bring a single shred of proof in support of his assertion.

Not less inaccurate and misleading are the same gentleman's statements as to the Conservative Central Committee, composed of men "whose names," he says, "are unknown to the people at large." It is not our business to print a list of their names, but we happen to know that nearly every member of the Committee is an exceedingly well-known public man: some of them in the first rank of public men.

It is, however, wholly unnecessary for the names of a Central Committee—whose dealings are in no way directly with "the multitude," but rather with the heads of branch Associations—to be known to "the people at large," or to have "any mandate from the constituencies."

The Central Committee, as we are able to state from personal knowledge, is most efficient and energetic, and its affairs are conducted with an intelligence and promptitude which are, we are sorry to say, too often lacking in the provincial organisations.

We are betraying no secret when we state that, after the great and important meeting on Egyptian affairs, held at Willis's Rooms last July, at which the Tory Leaders spoke by invitation of its promoters, the utmost efforts were used by the Central Committee to urge the provincial Conservative Associations to take prompt action both in reference to Egyptian policy and to the Arrears Bill.

Such was the sluggishness of the branch Associations, that hardly any effective response was made to that appeal.

Happily, the outspoken manifesto of the Tory leaders bore splendid fruit. We are writing of what we know, when we assert that Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote simply forced the Government to adopt—though tardily—a vigorous and successful policy in Egypt.

It is known—it *was* known before the meeting was held—that the party of Action in the Radical Ministry looked to the action of the Tory chiefs to strengthen their hands against the Peace-at-any-price section.

Nevertheless, on the Continent, the apathy of the Conservative Associations did much mischief in misleading foreign public opinion as to the state of English feeling. One Foreign Minister actually twitted a British Ambassador with the fact that the meeting at Willis's Rooms had not been followed up by any meetings in the country.

Therefore our reply to the writer of "Conservative Disorganisation" is that his charges are grossly unjust. It is neither the Leaders nor the Central Office who are to blame; it is neither owing to their "exclusiveness," nor to their contempt for borough members, nor to their "patronage" of the Associations that our want of success is due.

We will tell him quite frankly what are some, at least, of the real causes of the evil. One is the want of loyalty to the Leaders of the Party shown by Members of Parliament who, after complaining of "inaction" and "want of vigour," take the first opportunity of leaving their Leaders "in the lurch."

We have no sort of confidence, either in conceited and priggish young politicians who, apparently from sheer love of notoriety and of the applause of their opponents, turn against their party at a critical moment; nor yet in older and more experienced men, who are possibly soured by disappointment in obtaining office, and vent their spleen by bringing absurd charges against their leaders.

One other word we would fain have with the author of "Dual Leadership." From beginning to end of his article we have looked in vain for an indication of what the evil is which he supposes to have resulted from the dual leadership.

It used to be roundly asserted by the *Daily News*, and echoed by Radical speakers, and gushed over by the *Spectator*, that there were dissensions between the two Tory Leaders. That fiction having been exploded, and it being admitted that complete harmony prevails between them, we would fain ask the second of the "Two Conservatives," what is the difficulty caused by the dual leadership?

To put the question to a plain test. What difference would it have made to the conduct of the Tories who "ran away" on the question of the Arrears Bill, if either Lord Salisbury alone, or Sir Stafford Northcote alone, had been Leader?

Would it have prevented the weak-kneed Conservatives in the Commons from deserting their colours for fear of a Dissolution? Or would it have prevented the discreditable change of front which characterised the conduct of the Peers who in their turn deserted their colours and treated their Leader with but scant consideration?

Once more we find it necessary to reiterate the statement that Lord Salisbury is not going, and never was going, to Belfast; and therefore that "our leaders are" distinctly *not* "prepared for a war of creeds," or an "appeal to the Orangemen," or "a crusade against the Pope."

With one other absurd misrepresentation on the part of this writer we deal in conclusion. Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote did not "succumb" to the "injudicious Irish faction," or submit to "this Irish invasion," or allow the "Irish circle to prevail." Who does not know that it was just this very "Irish *coterie*" who insisted on the Arrears Bill being passed? Impoverished by Radical confiscation, they were—perhaps excusably—anxious to save what they could out of the wreck of their fortunes.

Mr. Green's resignation of his benefice was certainly unexpected. The step which he has now taken may very likely be the right one. If so, then he would, at all events, not have been acting very wrongly if he had resigned earlier, which, by the way, is exactly the course which Lord Salisbury remarked last week that Mr. Green ought to have taken.

To have resigned months ago would not have involved any recognition of Lord Penzance's authority; no more, in fact, than it does now.

In any case, now that Mr. Green does resign, he has given two excellent reasons for doing so. One is, that he leaves Sir Percival Heywood free to appoint a successor, and saves him from expensive litigation. The other is, that he wished to prevent his Bishop from appearing before Lord Penzance.

We confess to feeling by no means certain that the resignation may not have come too late. In the eye of the law a man can scarcely resign that of which he has been already deprived.

And, further, we are not absolutely confident—far from it, indeed—that Mr. Green will be liberated as a matter of course, even after his resignation. Now that he has ceased to be rector of Miles Platting, he cannot obey Lord Penzance, even if he would; and therefore if obedience is a condition—as we are assured it is—of his liberation, his liberation is impossible.

As a matter of fact Mr. Green has been kept in prison for many days since his so-called "deprivation."

Lord Cranborne's coming of age has been successfully celebrated at Cranborne this week, in spite of the inclemency of the weather. The festivities, though on a smaller scale than those at Hatfield, did not yield to the latter in point of heartiness and kindly feeling.

The villagers had decorated the streets with flags and with two triumphal arches, on one of which was inscribed the motto, "Peace with Honour."

The Cranborne estate is very large in extent. The fine old Manor-house was remodelled and partly built by Robert Cecil, the first Earl of Salisbury; but portions of the building, including a stone-groined kitchen, are of the period of King John's reign.

The great feature of the House is the large Hall, decorated with ancient panelling and quaint tapestries, and having a large gallery at one end. Some of the furniture is of the age of the House. The principal staircase is of fine Jacobean work. At the top of it stands a weird-looking iron-bound chest, to which is attached a tradition similar to that mentioned in the song of the "Mistletoe Bough."

On Monday evening the tenants presented Lord Cranborne with a handsome silver *épergne*, and an album ornamented with his coat-of-arms in silver. Lord Cranborne, in a neat speech, warmly thanked the donors for their kind present. The proceedings were most enthusiastic.

The tenants' dinner was immediately afterwards held in the School-room, at which about one hundred and fifty guests were entertained, including Lord Shaftesbury, the Hon. Lionel Ashley, the Vicar of Cranborne, and several of the neighbouring Clergy.

After the usual loyal toasts, that of the "Bishop and Clergy" was responded to by the Vicar. Lord Salisbury proposed "The Lord Lieutenant of Dorset," to which Lord Shaftesbury replied in an effective speech. Mr. Lionel Ashley proposed, and Lord Lionel Cecil returned thanks for, "The Army and Navy," and Mr. Newman then proposed the health of Lord Salisbury, who responded. Mr. Martin gave "Lady Salisbury," on whose behalf Lord Robert Cecil replied. Then followed the toast of the evening, proposed by Mr. Stanford, to which also Lord Shaftesbury spoke, in words as full of kindly congratulation as they were of fatherly and sensible advice. Lord Cranborne having returned thanks, Mr. Brouncker proposed, and Lord Edward Cecil responded for, "Foxhunting;" and after the health of Mr. Dagg, Lord Salisbury's agent, had been duly honoured, the company broke up in order to attend the ball.

The tenants' ball took place in the ancient hall of the Manor House, which was prettily decorated with flags and flowers. Country dances and "Sir Roger" were chiefly in request. Dancing was kept up with great spirit to a late hour.

On Tuesday about 300 labourers and servants were entertained at dinner in a large tent on the lawn, and the school-children at tea in the school-room. Dancing and fireworks brought the day to a close.

There can be no doubt that Lord Cranborne is decidedly popular at the place from which he derives his title. He is already well known at Cranborne, having paid it several visits during the last few years. His Lordship will, we believe, remain for another year at Oxford to complete his academical studies.

In Canon Trevor's paper on the Ecclesiastical Courts, which we published last week, our printer managed to "reserve the point" of the best joke by an unfortunate omission. The passage really runs "Everybody except the Home Secretary—whom I remember in this city *ingenui vultûs puer*, and, though you would not think so now, *ingenuique pudoris*—everybody else is heartily ashamed of this imprisonment." The effect of this reminiscence at York, where Sir William Harcourt's father was a Canon Residentary, and his grandfather the Archbishop, may be imagined. The assembly was convulsed with laughter for several minutes. There was a laugh on the other side of the mouth when the Archbishop announced that Sir Edmund Beckett, the Vicar-General, positively refused to put in an appearance.

GRAY AND GREEN.

"Nimium ne crede colori."—*Virg.*

Canus liber abit: *Viridem* anxia vincula clandunt.
Judicis has pœnas spretor uterque dedit.
Sic voluit lex *æqua*: et habent sua fata colores.
Heu! *Viridis* liber, non nisi *canus*, erit.

W. P. A,

Reviews.

MADAME NECKER.*

The Vicomte d'Haussonville, a grandson of Madame de Staël, and consequently a great grandson of Madame Necker, has made, in these volumes, a careful selection from the voluminous correspondence of his distinguished ancestress still lying inedited in the strong room at Coppet. The work is interesting, as throwing added light upon a page of history less well known than the decade which followed or that which preceded it. No new or remarkable discovery will result from the publication; and it can hardly be said greatly to modify conceptions of character already formed. Previous memoirs relating to the same epoch had hardly prepared us for the extravagantly laudatory style of Madame Necker's correspondents, among whom were reckoned Diderot, D'Alembert, Marmontel of the *Contes Moraux*, Bernardin de St. Pierre (the author of *Paul and Virginia*), Buffon, the Comtesse d'Houdetot, and many more. But, putting on one side their adulation to their hostess, their letters are exactly what our previous knowledge of them would have led us to expect, and the correspondence does not as a rule treat of subjects so intrinsically interesting as to make us forget the stilted and unnatural style which was the custom of the day. Buffon's letters are as interesting as any, but even from him we become tired of expressions like the following which constantly pervade them:—

> I have too long revelled in your charming letter, my dearest friend, to put off any longer expressing the delights of my heart. I have never been tired of reading and re-reading it . . I became warmed and exalted to such an extent that I conceived a higher idea of the nature of friendship. Ah! God! it is not a sentiment without fire—it is rather a warming of the soul—an emotion, sweeter and as strong as that of any other passion. It is enjoyment without violence, happiness more than pleasure, &c.

M. Buffon is, however, now and then less exalted in his sentiments, as he writes, on occasion, that it is not her soul only that he loves, that he could not see "that thinness, that loss of snow-white "plumpness, without crying of grief;" and he frequently assures her that he has again read and kissed her letters.

All this is only the style of the period, and none of her numerous admirers ever seemed to have dreamed for a moment of disturbing the perfect union which existed between herself and her husband. It is interesting to read of the outburst of joy from all classes which greeted M. Necker's elevation to the post of Controller of the Finances, and we wish that the details here had been fuller. M. Necker, however, destroyed all compromising correspondence at the time of his first retirement. The glimpses we have of Germaine Necker, afterward Madame de Staël, are not especially attractive, and the mother and daughter appear to have been rivals—not only in the brilliant society which the former had collected round her, but in the heart of the husband and father. We gather that Madame Necker was somewhat of a self-tormenting personage, who must have worried her sensible and prosaic husband a good deal at times with her exactions and susceptibilities. It is much to be regretted that the interest of the book has been diminished by the inadequacy of the translation. Sometimes the meaning is entirely obscured; sometimes it is manifestly perverted, and even where correct the English is inelegant. "I have at times never been able to shake "off" is very bad, and "the gloomy-looking walls "presented to the mind of the young girl a "singularly unforbidding aspect," obviously means forbidding: and we totally fail to understand the meaning of Suzanne Curchod's letter of acceptance to M. Necker's proposal. We are told it was preciously preserved by him, and must, therefore, imagine that he understood it. "I must write to "you," she says, "that which I should not have "dared to speak. If your happiness depends "upon me, I feel that you have not been happy "before wishing it." Diderot is made to write to her. "When this manuscript is become fastidious "to you, pray send it back to me:" and on another occasion, after apologising for the licentiousness of his work, he adds "it is too late to adopt this pure "and chastely style." Frequently it is necessary to mentally recast the sentence into French before arriving at its meaning, and often epithets too literally translated only mislead the reader. The work of translation must have been a somewhat laborious one, and we are sorry to have no more encouraging criticism to give, but it would be quite possible in a future edition to increase the value and interest of the work tenfold by a careful and conscientious revision.

* *The Salon of Madame Necker.* By Vicomte d'Haussonville. Translated from the French by Henry J. Trollope. In Two Vols.—London: Chapman and Hall, 1882.

NEW NOVELS.

It is with a certain sense of relief that we turn from the novel of character, which is now so common among us, to the novel of incident, which it has almost superseded. *Mrs. Raven's Temptation** is an excellent specimen of the former. The reader will find in it a cleverly-constructed story, the intricacy of which is not unworthy of Wilkie Collins himself; and the secret is so well preserved throughout that the most experienced novel-reader will be thrown off the scent. We do not profess to describe the plot, for to do so would not only be unfair to the author by whom it has been so ingeniously put together, but would require more space than is at our disposal. It is better to recommend the reader who likes to have his attention well kept up from the beginning to the end of the three volumes of a novel, to include *Mrs. Raven's Temptation* in the next list which he sends to his circulating library. The interest is so well sustained that it never flags for a single page, and though the reader is likely to gallop through the book in the first place in order to arrive at the solution of its perplexing mysteries, it is quite worth while to turn back at last and look again through its pages under the new light thrown upon them by that solution, for the cleverness with which the various pieces of the puzzle are fitted together cannot be duly appreciated until we have got the key to the puzzle itself. We own that we were for a long time under the impression that we had met once more with the old and formerly familiar style of romance in which the supernatural element was freely introduced without any attempt at an euhemeristic interpretation. It was not without a certain sense of disappointment that we found the ghost and the mysterious clairvoyance, which play so important a part in the story, explained away after we had quite made up our mind that, on this occasion, at all events, we were to be allowed our fill of the supernatural, and not to be admitted behind the scenes to show how the oracle was worked. But the natural disappointment felt when we found that the most mysterious occurrences are capable of a natural interpretation, and that trickery is at the bottom even of the thrilling incidents which make the reader hold his breath in a tremor of pleasureable excitement, is changed, when we come to consider the novel as a whole, into a genuine admiration for the constructive skill which the author has displayed. It is indeed mainly, if not solely, on its construction that *Mrs. Raven's Temptation* depends, and though all the characters are useful in advancing the story there is not any of them on which we are inclined to dwell with interest for his or her own sake. We do not even quite know who is to be considered as the heroine. If marriage with the hero is to be regarded as the main qualification for that honourable post, probably Miss Alice Cleare is entitled to that proud pre-eminence. But there is very little else about her which would justify such a distinction; nor is the supposed hero, Frank Raven, a very interesting personage. Mrs. Raven herself is perhaps the most carefully studied sketch. She and her husband had never had a harsh word between them, because "they had never "drawn near enough to make collision possible," and her cold selfish nature with its slowly awakened remorse is cleverly depicted. No less

* *Mrs. Raven's Temptation.* By the Author of *Dr. Hardy's Marriage.* In Three Vols.—London: Richard Bentley and Son, 1882.

cold and selfish is Miss Evelyn Agate, who poses as the bad heroine, like Miss Alice Cleare does as the good one. We may note by the way a growing prejudice against the name of Evelyn on the part of the novelists of the day, and there is certainly a curious resemblance between the Evelyn Agate of the novel before us and the Evelyn Holt of one which we recently reviewed. The apparently inextricable confusion in which the various characters are involved, and the difficulty of finding out who is who's child makes the book somewhat puzzling to those who have not paid a closer attention to it than is required by the ordinary novel. But those who have paid that closer attention will find themselves rewarded by being better able to appreciate the remarkable skill with which the author has put together the various pieces which compose so excellent a Chinese puzzle. The way in which the reader is put upon a false scent throughout the greater part of the story reflects the highest credit upon the ingenuity of the novelist, and we may pay the book before us the high credit of saying that there is not an unnecessary or an uninteresting page throughout the whole of its three volumes. The style is, on the whole, good, though there are some few awkward passages, as, for example, that which states, "Both the young ladies started, not "excepting Evelyn"—a passage which may be recommended to the Civil Service Commissioners.

*All Among the Barley** is one of the numerous literary progeny of Miss Rhoda Broughton and Miss Helen Mather. It is told, of course, in the first person, by a young lady of surpassing beauty and attractiveness. It is impossible to relate the plot without feeling that one is telling what has been told so many dozen times before, that those who read the first sentence will be able to fill it up to the end for themselves. The only original point in the heroine's situation is that she possesses an unnatural mother, who, herself beautiful and youthful, is envious of her daughter's charms. Dorothy, the daughter, has a lover of the familiar military type, who is *blasé* with his varied experiences, and who makes her long tirades, beginning with "O child!" The usual misunderstandings arise, and Dorothy displays the usual combination of improbable passion and impossible innocence, and, of course, the more youthful and pleasing but unacceptable lover turns up in the place of the deserter. There is a great deal of milliuery, a great deal of undesirable sentiment, and, candour compels us to say, a great deal of nonsense. *All Among the Barley* has the same reason, or want of reason, for its foolish title as *Comin' Thro' the Rye* had—indeed, it is almost certain that the one name was suggested by the other. The authoress shares to the full the weakness of her models for mixing pseudo-religious aspirations with exceedingly earthly feelings; in short, she appears to us to have every weakness of a very bad school. We are sorry we can find no compensating advantages for the blemishes we have pointed out.

The young agnostic of brilliant talents and irresistible attractions threatens to become a greater nuisance to modern readers of fiction than was the gloomy Byronic or Wertherean hero to their predecessors fifty years ago. His conceit is equally insufferable, and his manner of expressing his contempt for his fellow-creatures is even more offensive. Our chief hope of deliverance from him lies in the circumstance that he is rapidly approaching that completeness and perfection which, philosophers tell us, indicate the speedy conclusion of an era. A little while ago, our agnostic was troubled with occasional doubts as to whether he might not be wrong, and the rest of the world right, and he retained a sentimental kind of regard for religion in others, especially in women and children. He has now happily got rid of these feeble remnants of superstition. The hero of *Wild Rose*†, is in the habit of speaking of his mother's Christianity as her "loose tile." This pleasing youth is the son of a celebrated Professor, a man not only of vast learning, but of graceful wit, who is accustomed to call his daughter Helen by the first syllable of her name, as an agreeable jest, for the purpose of annoying the clergyman of the parish, who is his old friend. The author regretfully observes that the jest, through frequent repetition, soon lost its point. The heroine of the novel is not this young lady, but one Rosa la Rose, an infant picked up on the Paris *pavé* by a young artist, and brought up, as a sort of Luck of Roaring Camp, by the students of the Quartier Latin. Less scrupulous than the 'Frisco miners, however, these gentlemen do not hesitate to parody the Baptismal Service over the unconscious babe, and Rosa la Rose grows up a heroine of a type familiar to all readers of a certain class of French novels. The author has treated her cynically enough, and his readers will not improbably feel that the primmest English schoolgirl of his acquaintance might be preferable as a lifelong companion. She has absolutely no charm but that of physical seductiveness; she is lazy and greedy, an inveterate smoker, and apt to take more wine than is good for her, addicted to the torture of small and weak animals from sheer cruelty, hating children, unable to keep faithful to the man for whom she feels a "mad passion," and found by him in the arms of another whom she does not care for at all, and altogether a woman whom a French novelist would have brought to her natural and inevitable fate; but who is left, in the novel before us, happily married to the forgiving young agnostic. It is not worth while to enter very deeply into the author's peculiar code of ethics; but we should be glad of an explanation as to the reason why the conduct of one of Rosa's lovers—Jack—should be held up as altogether admirable, and that of the other—Alfred—as unworthy of a gentleman. Both yield to the siren, both have distractions elsewhere—one in Paris, one in London; neither has any pretence to a higher ideal of love than sensuality, and, with the exception of one unnecessary lie, we see no earthly difference between them. However, the one is horsewhipped, and the other marries the lady, while everyone in the story regards the fate of each with complacency, so that we can only regret our own obtuseness. There is a third heroine, one Minnie, a young lady living in Paphos-street, South Belgravia, as to whose career we have one or two realistic touches worthy of the school of M. Zola, and who makes friends with Rosa; but the author is quite unworthy of himself in the maudlin sentiment as to her funeral, and he had much better have left her as he found her. It is impossible to review *Wild Rose* properly without some knowledge of the status, and, above all, of the age of the writer. If he is a young man, with the hatred of youth for conventionality and bigotry, with youth's intolerance and youth's one-sided views, he may come in time to regard his early work as Goethe regarded *Werther*, as Théophile Gautier *Mademoiselle de Maupin*. He may live to see that he mistook the chatter of a few artists' or medical students' clubs for "the great wave that "echoes round the world." Should that day ever dawn, we imagine that one of the literary judgments of his youth which will cause him the most unbounded astonishment will be that in which he calmly enunciates that Heinrich Heine is the literary successor of Goethe. He will also probably recognise that he has allowed an intimate knowledge of one side, at least, of French life to overshadow and to distort his acquaintance with his native country. Happily for us, there is a broad distinction yet between the premature depravity of the French *collégien* and the healthy animalism of the average English schoolboy, and readers of Froude's *Life of Carlyle* may console themselves by remembering that Mr. Hill's maxims as to British youth are not of universal application, and that manliness, reverence, and piety are not absolutely dead in our midst. If, as we have already said, *Wild Rose* is an effervescence of youth, we shall do well to forget its threadbare arguments and its execrable taste, while noting with pleasure its undoubted cleverness and its spirited and easy style. But if it is the product of maturity we can imagine nothing more deplorable. Not only are we left in a world without God, without duty, without any of the substitutes for Divine guidance which noble minds of all ages have followed, or sought to follow, but it is a world of which the miserable homunculi are false even to their own tawdry ideal, of which the women are impure, and the men helpless slaves to any passion of the moment. Nor can anything but the bravado of a youth, anxious to show his manliness by defying decency, excuse the coarse observation which follows the death of Césarine, which has neither wit nor pathos in its disagreeable suggestiveness. The author has, in short, many of the vices and very little of the grace of the French school; while the portions of the story which are laid in England entirely lack the vivid local colouring which reconciles us to much that is unpleasant in the scenes which take place in Paris.

It would scarcely misrepresent *Treherne's Temptation** to describe it as a series of more or less playful discussions on the comparative merits of English, French, and German life, strung together by a slender thread of narrative. The story, as a story, would not fill one volume, but the little there is of it is interesting, by reason of the charming French-English girl who plays the *rôle* of heroine. Indeed, we suspect that readers will be tempted to skip a good many of the author's views, which he obligingly developes at great length, to find out what was the nature of the mysterious obstacle which divided pretty faithful little Reine from her gloomy lover, and to see whether her patient forbearance was rewarded at last. The story is simply as follows: Reine Challoner, the child of a French mother, long since dead, and an English father, has drifted, through ignorance of the world and of her own feelings, into an engagement with a Sir Angus Maxwell whom she has met in Rome. Reine is the most fascinating of childlike heroines, and Sir Angus, charmed for once, succeeds in concealing some very unamiable qualities, sufficiently to let his devotion have full weight with Reine, and his thirty thousand a year with her father. The engagement falls as a death-blow on the hopes of Jasper Treherne, a young barrister who has been brought up as Reine's brother, but who has learnt to love her, while her heart, still unconscious, only needs a word from him to wake to the knowledge that it is his irretrievably. This word is spoken only a few days before the one fixed for Reine's marriage. She is skating with Jasper, when he, alarmed by her apparently contented indifference to her future husband, endeavours to hint to her the danger of her course. At first she does not understand, but Maxwell's arrival, his ill-concealed annoyance at Jasper's presence, and her indignation thereat, reveal to her how little her lover is to her in comparison with the adopted brother, in whose company she has never before seen him. A lecture from Maxwell on the subject of her evident intimacy completes her enlightenment, and she parts from him in mingled anger and perplexity. That night he is found dead on the ice, having evidently fallen while removing his skates, one of which has cut deeply into the temple, causing death. After the first shock, Reine is infinitely relieved to find herself free, and she and her father return to their wandering life abroad. From this point on to the last two chapters the story consists of different descriptions of Treherne's moody jealousy, and inexplicable refusal to take advantage of Reine's manifest preference for him, of that pretty little maiden's tears, of her many fascinations, and their tremendous effect on the heart of a French viscount and a German officer. The one incident which advances the action of the story is the death of her father, who leaves Treherne her guardian, thereby necessitating an explanation which any man of sense, not to say of honour, would have made months previously, instead of ingeniously tormenting himself and his innocent love by dark hints and persistent ill-humour. What the explanation is we leave our readers to find out for themselves, merely observing that, while the fault confessed was one which might easily have overtaken an honourable man, the subsequent concealment, not from the world, but from Reine's father, the deliberate winning of her heart, and the no less deliberate abandonment of her, seem to us about as bad as the conduct of any man could possibly be. We do not know whether the author had any subtle design in making all his English characters as unpleasant as might be, but that is certainly the result. Sweet little Reine is saved, we suppose, by her mother's French blood; but her devotion to her father and Treherne does not prevent those gentlemen from appearing to the reader, the one a self-indulgent *dilettante*, and the other a sulky, cross-grained young bear. The really pleasing characters are De Ferrières, the French nobleman of the better type, with his chivalrous manners, his ready wit, and his disinterested devotion; the young German officer, with his constancy, his tenderness, and his musical genius; Jules, the old servant, and his much-enduring wife. Nothing can be more odious than the types of English character introduced, as it were, parenthetically—the clergyman, of the Bute Crawley kind, and the tedious Fretwell, who is not wanted at all, and who bores the reader aimlessly through two or three chapters, exclusively to minister to the author's passion for displaying his contempt for his countrymen. We have discussions on every imaginable theme in the course of the story, but the author's acquaintance with his beloved France and Germany seems to be that of an outsider chiefly: at all events he introduces us to no such charming interiors as that described by Mrs. Alexander in *The Freres*. It is German life at Baden from an Englishman's point of view; and the same observation applies to Paris, where we have the Bois, the Champs Elysées, the Théâtre Français described to us, but little or nothing of the life of the inhabitants. In the course of an unfavourable criticism of Madame Bernhardt's performance in *Ruy Blas* the author laments her lack of force, and recalls regretfully Rachel's magnificent "Qu'il mourût." We wish he had explained in what play any actress has ever had this celebrated phrase to give at all—certainly not in *Les Horaces*, from which it comes originally. We wonder also to see a person apparently of such vast general reading fall into the vulgar error of calling a married man a Benedict, instead of Benedick, and we should recommend him to visit the Lyceum, both to correct this error and the equally curious one that our Shakesperian revivals in England are distinguished for their scenic poverty and lack of attention to the *ensemble*. To all these little fallacies, however, he might be welcome, if he would write English and French, as they ought to be written, with capital letters. What the ground of this little peculiarity is it would be hard to say; at first we imagined it a foolish imitation of the French method, but that is confined to adjectives—our author writes "an "englishman," "a german" in the same way—so he has apparently evolved his method from his own inner consciousness. We trust he will get rid of all such affectations shortly, and give scope to his own talents for easy and graceful writing. Such a character as Reine Challoner could only have emanated from a mind capable of great things; and, in spite of some faults of construction and a terrible weakness for long sentences, *Treherne's Temptation* is emphatically a book to be read.

We have no means of judging whether Miss Delffs' translation of Wilhelm Raab's novel, *Abu Telfan*,* deserves the epithets "faithful and con-"scientious" which she modestly claims for it; but we certainly cannot call it either graceful or pleasing. We are never for a moment allowed to forget that we are reading a translation; and though, perhaps, it would be unfair to charge upon Miss Delffs' share of the work all the heaviness of it, she has not done anything to lighten that heaviness. To tell the truth, *Abu Telfan* is as dreary reading as we have come across for a long time; and we are glad to find that the author "does not write for mere superficial amusement," little of which is to be derived from his production. His translator informs us, "that a "book like this must not be read through merely, "but lived through." We have found the former task sufficiently hard, so we have no desire to embark on the latter, even if we had the remotest idea how Miss Delffs proposes that it should be set about. The hero of the story, whom Herr Raab or his "faithful and "conscientious" translator persists in calling "the "African," is a German who has been for ten years a slave in Tumurkieland among the Mountains of the Moon. But we gather from divers hints given by author and translator, that there is a deeper and more allegorical significance to his adventures, and that many of us, little as we know it, have spent over ten years of African captivity without quitting our own homes. One of these metaphorical captives is the heroine Nicola von Einstein, for whom the African entertains a Platonic regard. She marries a Count von Glimmern without any love for him, but with a considerable love for the memory of a certain Victor von Fehleysen, who has left his country and his mother in despair, and is supposed by every one but the latter to be dead. He is, however, though under a changed name, the Cornelius von der Mook, who has rescued the hero from his captivity in Abu Telfan. The mother, an exemplary but tedious old lady, lives in seclusion at the Cats Mill, receiving the confidences of the hero and of any other of the characters who desire to disburden him or herself of a certain amount of prosing. Von Glimmern is pursued by the vengeance of a half-mad retired officer, Lieut. Kind, whose daughter he had led astray, and Kind, the hero himself, and a dreadfully wearisome *protégé* of the latter, Traubich Pasha, a quite-mad tailor, get inextricably mixed up together in the course of the development of the complicated plot. There are a variety of other characters, in none of which is it possible to feel any interest, whether they are described with cumbrous and laboured humour or philosophically treated with more intentional dulness. The elephantine playfulness of Herr Raab appears to least advantage in his scriptural references—as where he speaks of "the Jews in the desert, when Jehovah, "in a fit of most justifiable anger, extinguished the "fiery pillar marching at their head before their "very noses;" and the faithful conscientiousness of his translator is shown in the extremely awkward and un-English construction of her sentences. "Go and try to prevent that that "wretched man is not treated worse by your old "companion in arms than justice demands," is a specimen, though perhaps an extreme one, of her style; and we should be glad to know what authority she has for enriching our language with the verb, "to compromit."

*Proper Pride** is a good novel, and regarded as the first work of a new writer is one of great promise. We hope, however, that he—or perhaps she, for despite the vigorous and graphic sketch of the Afghan campaign, there are some few indications, as for example, a "Henry Martini rifle," which make us doubt—will, on the next occasion, provide a more satisfactory plot with more adequate motive. Of all the matrimonial quarrels which our novelists have depicted, none ever rested on a more flimsy foundation, or was more obstinately maintained through perverse wrongheadedness on both sides, than that which for two volumes and three-quarters separates Sir Reginald and Lady Fairfax. We assume that the title which the novelist has chosen is meant to have a satirical significance; for it is not applicable in a favourable sense to either the lady or the gentleman. The former is, decidedly, the more blameworthy of the two, and we cannot help doubting if any young wife of three months' standing, so thoroughly devoted to her husband as Alice Fairfax is represented to be, would have been deceived by the forged certificate purporting to be evidence of that husband's bigamy. Certainly she would not have clung to the deception in the teeth of his positive assertion that it was a forgery. An attempt is made to render this want of faith more probable by the introduction of the malign influence of Miss Fane, her husband's aunt, who, swayed, we hope and think unconsciously, by the prospect of a comfortable home as chaperone of the injured wife, throws her weight into the scale against her nephew's honour. The forged certificate is the conception of Miss Mason—a disappointed Indian aspirant to Sir Reginald's hand; and the *furens quid fœmina possit* is once more exemplified to a startling degree as in general the "*spretæ injuria formæ*" stops short of deliberate forgery. We must hope that Miss Mason did not fully realise the extent of the mischief she was doing, and that she only wished to give the bride and bridegroom a *mauvais quart d'heure*, not to wreck their happiness for an indefinite period. Indeed, she could hardly have anticipated that the bride would play so completely into her hands. With the confession of the forgery it might have been thought that all would come well; but as the confession comes at the end of the first volume, this would never do; and the series of misunderstandings is kept up by the somewhat hackneyed device of a missing letter. Sir Reginald has, in the meantime, gone out to India, thus giving opportunity for the spirited sketch of the Afghan campaign to which we have referred. In the course of this campaign the hero performs prodigies of valour, and wins the Victoria Cross, a decoration which, originally designed as a reward for valour, has proved hardly less useful as part of the female novelist's stock-in-trade, and the use of it tends to confirm our belief in the gender of the unknown author. After a severe illness following on some unusually needless display of courage, he returns home, and for a long time does not go near his wife or the infant heir who has been born during his absence and whose portrait he has received from his wife but without even a scrap of a letter, she feeling "proper pride" at not having had any answer to an earlier expression of her penitence accompanying the announcement of the expected little stranger. This letter, which would have set everything right, is found afterwards by one of the servants, who had neglected to post it, in the pocket of her dress, and with rare courage—deserving a domestic Victoria Cross—she, at the end of the book, takes it to Sir Reginald instead

* *All Among the Barley.* By Flora Hayter. In Three Vols.—London: F. V. White and Co., 1882.

† *Wild Rose.* By John Hill. In Three Vols.—London: Tinsley Brothers, 1882.

* *Treherne's Temptation.* By Alaric Carr. In Three Vols.—London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 1882.

* *Abu Telfan; or, the Return from the Mountains in the Moon.* By Wilhelm Raab. Translated by Sophie Delffs. In Three Vols.—London: Chapman and Hall (Limited), 1882.

* *Proper Pride.* In Three Vols.—London Tinsley Brothers, 1882.

of destroying it, as we fear the less heroic maid of daily life would have done. So in the end all is well; but in the meantime both Sir Reginald and Lady Fairfax suffer severely from her neglect. He does indeed go down to see her to put a stop to the scandalous rumours which are caused by their separation, and resumes his original position as her guardian under his father's will, but not as her husband. She makes several attempts at a reconciliation, all of which he rejects, having his turn at "proper pride," and feeling aggrieved that she should never have expressed her sorrow for her unjust and cruel acceptance of Miss Mason's forgery, while she does not repent the expression of it, feeling aggrieved that her first apology should, as it appears, have passed unnoticed. So, despite the efforts of good-natured friends, and especially of the bright, cheery, cheeky young subaltern of cavalry, Geoffroy Saville, Alice's cousin, who is one of the best-drawn characters in the book, they continue to hold each other at arm's length, until the fortunate discovery of the missing letter clears away all the misunderstandings which a little more of common sense and a little less of "proper pride" on both sides would have long before dissipated. But had the heroine in the first place, and the hero in the second, had a little more of the one and a little less of the other, we should not have had the clever and amusing book with which the anonymous writer has won his or her spurs among the great army of novelists.

The supporters of the Channel Tunnel scheme are of course as fully entitled to make use of pamphlets and of imaginative visions of the future as its opponents. But as in the more serious debate, so also in the attempt to treat the question from a humorous point of view, the advantage rests with its opponents rather than with its supporters. *Submarina* (Yates, Alexander, and Co.) is, on the whole, but a clumsy piece of fooling when compared to some of the admirable squibs produced upon the other side, though there is genuine fun in the suggestion of Sir Edward Watkin having a dispute with Charon and forming a company for a tunnel under the Styx to do away with the monopoly of the ancient ferryman.

Selections from Uhland's Ballads and Romances form a useful addition to Messrs. Macmillan's *Foreign School Classics*, and Mons. Eugène Fasnacht has done well in supplying so attractive a little volume for the youthful students, who will find in the simplicity and intelligibility of that poet a welcome relief from the over-subtleties of much of the literature to which they are introduced in their attempt to master the German tongue.

Correspondence.

MR. GREEN'S CASE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—The sequestration of a benefice by the Diocesan by reason of its vacancy is an ordinary process in law. If it be not vacant, and the Bishop sequestrates it illegally, he would certainly be liable to an action for damages by so doing.

Many complex questions might have arisen had Mr. Green declined to resign his benefice, and further litigation have recommenced. As it is, however, these questions reasonably arise—"Can a man resign that which he does not possess? Is not such an act a perfect work of supererogation? And does it not imply a slight confusion of ideas as to actual facts?"

One point is clear, however: that the Archbishop of York's *dictum* about the door being locked from inside, has turned out to be true.

Another is, that Lord Penzance's new Court has in the Green case altogether completed the work which Archbishop Tait and the Bishops got it set up to effect.

A third is, that some of the Ritualists are so pleased with the unanticipated collapse of their pitiful defence, that the following is the remarkable suggestion of their chief serial:—"In retiring from the struggle, he (Mr. Green) has simply withdrawn the only object through whom a serious blow could be struck at the principles he has fought for; and we have no hesitation in asserting that if Messrs. Mackonochie, Enraght, and De la Bere were to follow Mr. Green's example, victory all along the line would indubitably be the result." This reads to myself (a very prosaic person), a little funny, not to write "comic."

The lesson to be learnt from the case generally is the utter futility and absurdity of defending the old constitutional position by the hand-to-mouth tactics of the English Church Union. That Liberal organisation has spent thousands of pounds wrung out of a series of trusting dupes—in the long run possibly £100,000—in lawsuits. Yet never once, so far as my memory serves me, has the true legal issue in any single case been directly raised. Its admirers and members say—one of its apologists recently so remarked to myself—that no barrister can be found to raise the true point at issue; and that the fight can only be carried on by expensive and fruitless skirmishes, in which side issues and pettyfogging quibbles alone come to the front and settle nothing.

Most of the men who pipe, pull the wires and make the puppets dance, are those who with great worldly wisdom have *not* committed themselves in practice to the Vestments Rubric, and who prefer to see others fight the battle and get worsted to joining the ranks of those who are fighting it themselves.

Can anyone wonder, therefore, that the strain of fighting with such allies has been too much for the brave and high-principled champion of a lost cause?

The point at last settled is that a "not" is now authoritatively read into the Ornaments Rubric in question; and that, by the same authority—which no beneficed clerk can safely ignore or repudiate—the "nots" can at any time be taken out of the Commandments, or wherever their presence may cause inconvenience, and put into the Creeds.

Yours faithfully,
FREDERICK GEORGE LEE.

All Saints', Lambeth, Nov. 3.

A FEW WORDS FROM LIVERPOOL.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—For the sake of many of your readers in different parts of the country who have but little knowledge of the real character of Liverpool Churchmanship, I am sorry that in the notice in your last issue of the Church Association lecture on "Dr. Pusey, the Puseyites, and Puseyism," delivered by one of Bishop Ryle's most distinguished Canons, you were unable to give the *ipissima verba* of a few of the lecturer's most exquisite passages. Let me, therefore, give just one quotation from the lecture as reported in an organ of the Church Association.

Referring to Dr. Pusey's obsequies, the Liverpool Canon said:—

"On the 16th of September Dr. Pusey died. I have an account of his funeral here. He was *waked* by nuns, holy sisters, and around his coffin were tall candlesticks and large candles, which were kept continually burning, to *frighten away, I suppose, the evil spirits.*" (Laughter.)

Of course profanity and sneers of this sort will receive no rebuke from the Bishop, although Dr. Ryle could go out of his way to congratulate the President of the Wesleyan Conference on his accession to office, apologise to the Baptists for not attending their "Union," and preach in Presbyterian kirks in Scotland, and afterwards disingenuously boast of his schismatical conduct. Indeed, Church Association clerics appear to be the men whom the Bishop especially delights to honour. The Canon to whom I have referred (one Dr. Taylor) is one of the most notorious, and noisy, and bitter demagogues the Persecution Company can boast; he is, moreover, like other favourites of the Bishop, a Prayer-Book revisionist.

It is thought by more than a few here—and apparently not without reason—that Bishop Ryle gives the Church Association, of which he was formerly a leading member, his moral support, and that *open* encouragement of its doings is withheld by him only on account of his official position.

I am afraid Churchmen generally throughout the country do not really understand what a terrible mistake was made in the appointment of the first Bishop of Liverpool, which I for one (of many) have no doubt came to pass through Church Association intrigue. Yours faithfully,

Liverpool, All Saints' Day, 1882. E. R.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—I am, and ever have been, and hope ever shall be, a Protectionist. And I believe that it is only by a return to Protection, in some shape or other, that the agricultural interest of the country at large can be saved from ruin.

Three separate classes are already deeply involved in difficulties—the tenant-farmer, the country clergyman, and the landowner. The agricultural labourer has, as yet, suffered but little—(Sir E. Sullivan's remarks upon the position of this class at the present moment are, I think, scarcely borne out by facts)—but his turn is surely and speedily coming. The rapid conversion of arable into pasture land will, of necessity, diminish the demand for his services, and he must go either into the towns already overstocked with labour or into the workhouse.

Can four important classes permanently suffer without other classes suffering with them? I think not.

The Liberals often complain that the Conservatives have no policy. Let their policy be a return to Protection. Don't let them be afraid of ridicule, but nail their colours to the mast. As a leader we must have a bold man, one who is not afraid of either the head or the tail of the Liberal party—Gladstone or Sir W. Lawson.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

Pinxton, Derbyshire, November 2. C. H.

ST. ANDREW'S WATERSIDE CHURCH MISSION.—ENGLISH SEAMEN IN FOREIGN PORTS.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—In the *John Bull* of the 21st ult. your correspondent, Mr. Cobb, of Torquay, called attention to the omission of any mention of the work of the St. Andrew's Waterside Church Mission in the interesting article on "British Seamen in Foreign Ports," and says, "I can hardly believe the Bishop of Gibraltar has ignored it in his pastoral." The Bishop's pastoral is now before me, but I feel I cannot trespass on your kindness so far as to ask for the insertion of the lengthened references made by the Bishop to this Mission. On pages 8, 10, 12, he draws special attention to the help given by the St. Andrew's Waterside Mission to Genoa, Odessa, the Danube Ports, Malta, Corfu, and Port Said.

With regard to Port Said, the Bishop says:—"How much good may be done by a minister of Christ who devotes himself to pastoral work among British sailors, may be seen from the results of the visit, on which, as I stated in my last letter, Canon Scarth, the honorary secretary of St. Andrew's Waterside Church Mission, had just then started. On arriving there at the end of the year Canon Scarth engaged a suitable room for a church, where he held services during the winter and spring; he also undertook mission work on board ship, and once a month held services at Suez. He obtained from the Suez Canal Company a free concession of land for an English church, a Sailors' Home, and hospital. On my visit I found him occupying a prophet's chamber, and devoting his best energies to this well-chosen and hitherto neglected field of labour." Since this was written a clergyman has gone out and entered upon his duties as chaplain on shore at Port Said and missionary to the British sailors. Money grants have also been given to Marseilles, Malta, Japan, and Newfoundland for stipends to clergymen to visit ships, and books have been sent to foreign stations in all parts of the world. The mission works strictly on Church lines, as Mr. Cobb truly remarks. St. Andrew's Day is near at hand. The committee have been much encouraged in previous years by the readiness of so many clergy who devote their offertories on that day to the funds of the St. Andrew's Waterside Church Mission, and will be very thankful for such help this year. I shall be glad to send leaflets for distribution in church.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM EVAN FRANKS, Secretary.

15, *City Chambers, Railway-place, Fenchurch-street.*

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed ACROSTIC EDITOR, *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed to the number of three: anyone sending more to a single light will not be credited. In the case of a quotation, the word intended by the author must be given, even if others should answer the sense of the light.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 9.

(TWENTY-SEVENTH QUARTER.)

1. G ral L
2. Russi A
3. E nlistmen T
4. E nnu I
5. K athlee N

Correct solutions have been received from Bruce, Berkshire, Conjecture, Cousins, Dumfoodle, Dunstan, Etak, Fritz, Hadji, Hampton Courtier, Hero, Iris, Jib, Knole, Katydid, Ketha, Kiddle-a-wink, Land-o'-Nod, Lavecrop, Libya, Lux, Maud, Mrs. Mums, Noremac, Ouvrière, Peewit, Persevere, Pegasus, Pussycat-mew, Roma, Spero, Sarina, Two Countesses, Wylmcote, and X—35 correct, 17 incorrect; total 52.

LIBYS.—You did not give "Ysoldo." Varied spellings of that name were admitted, but not a totally different word.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 11.

(TWENTY-SEVENTH QUARTER.)

PROEM.

My first a school of ancient reputation
For scholars and for athletes' education;
My whole are used on many a well-fought ground
Where happy, healthy English boys are found.

1.
A birch, a moving millstone, and a tout,
But *this* you cannot be when you have gout.

2.
In the South Pacific find an island
Where sixteen thousand live on dry land.

3.
When *this* is near, smartly all do play,
For one like me may win the day.

4.
Heard o'er the crib, claimed in the field,
Pleasing to man and consoling to child.

5.
Here Catholic and Protestant together met to fight,
The place survives, although the name now otherwise we write. CYMRO.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

Among the literary announcements of Messrs. Bell and Sons for the forthcoming publishing season is a volume entitled *Records of St. Giles', Cripplegate*, from the pen of the Rev. William Denton. The history of a parish which numbers Launcelot Andrews in the roll of its vicars, and of a church where Cromwell was married and Milton buried, not to mention other literary names—as those of John Foxe, the martyrologist, and of De Foe,—a parish where Grub-street, the seat of the earliest literary society in London, still exists, though buried under a more euphonious name, presents so many points of interest to readers of all sorts that an account of the rise and decline of this parish will, we doubt not, prove attractive to Londoners and to visitors to London.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, whose deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of our dumb animals is well known, has contributed an address "to the Officers and Members of the *Little Folks'* Humane Society," which appears in the *Little Folks' Annual* for 1883, published under the title of *Our Happy Family*. The noble Earl in his address appeals to all young people to help forward by their example the good work which is being so heartily supported by the members of the *Little Folks'* Humane Society, whose members now number more than twenty thousand.

The true art of Sunday-school teaching is in reality but little known, although thousands are engaged in this useful work. The Rev. Gordon Calthrop, a well-known authority on the subject, has, we hear, consented to write a series of helpful papers for the perusal of teachers, and the first chapter appears in the November number of *The Quiver*.

Messrs. Mitchell and Hughes of Wardour-street have been intrusted with the publication of the Rev. Dr. F. G. Lee's *History of the Prebendal Church of St. Mary, Thame*, on which he has been engaged for many years. It will contain a large amount of unpublished information and several original pedigrees of Oxfordshire families, and is already in the press. A very limited number of copies, only 210, are printed; each copy will be numbered and signed by the author, of which a considerable portion has been already subscribed for. Early application is desirable for those who collect county and local histories, as the book, which is small folio in size and profusely illustrated, when published will be soon out of print, and not procurable.

M. d'Abradie has observed that the elephant-hunters who frequent the miasmatic districts of the Soudan protect themselves from fever by the daily use of a fumigation with sulphur. He has also found that near the sulphur mines there is a remarkable absence of miasmatic fevers. It has been asked, If sulphur fumes are a prophylactic against zymotic disease, may not the coal smoke of London have a sanitary value?

We have received a communication from Professor Hildebrandsson, director of the Meteorological Observatory, Upsala, so well known for his researches into the upper currents of the atmosphere, in which, with reference to the proposed observatory on Ben Nevis, he remarks that "the erection on Ben Nevis of a permanent meteorological observatory is of the utmost importance for the development of modern meteorology. No better situation for a mountain observatory can be imagined. I have for a special purpose discussed the few observations published from Puy-de-Dôme. They are of great importance, but unfortunately this mountain, as the station of General Nansouty on the Pic-du-Midi, has a bad situation in relation to storm tracks, being almost constantly placed on the north-westerly or south-westerly slope of a high pressure. On the contrary, Ben Nevis is situated almost on the middle track of the depressions or storms of North-Western Europe. Hence observations made there must be of far greater importance in their relation to the theory of cyclones than the mountain observations in the south of France. I hope the Scottish Meteorological Society will find the means of carrying on this work." With these views of Professor Hildebrandsson we heartily concur, and hope that the Council of the Scottish Meteorological Society will succeed in the patriotic effort we understand that they are now making to raise the necessary funds—viz., £5,000—for the erection and partial endowment of this truly national observatory.—*Nature*.

On the west side of the Piazza Vittorio Emmanuele (says the *Athenæum*) one of the most interesting relics of prehistoric Rome has been found—the grave of a primitive settler on the Seven Hills. It is a kind of pit, six feet long, three wide, excavated in the soft, superficial bed of tufa known as *cappellaccio*, with the sides and cover made of rough irregular stones. No bones or ashes were found, but the *suppellex* shows that the deceased belonged to the transition period between the age of stone and the age of bronze. There are flint arrow-heads, bronze fibulæ ornamented with amber beads, and pottery made by hand and baked in the sun. The surrounding district between the Via Merulana and the railway station is covered with these archaic graves, buried far below the ancient level of the fifth region, Exquiliæ. As they are found equally outside and inside the Servian embankment, it is evident that they must have preceded the building of the ramparts—in other words, that they are at least twenty-five centuries old. Putting together what has been discovered during the last twelve years in the deepest strata of early Rome, and comparing these discoveries with accounts given here and there by ancient writers, it is evident that the foundation of the town took place in the early stage of the bronze period of rude Latium. The use of iron was formally excluded from religious rites and ceremonies. Appuleius remarks: "In hodiernum diis immortalibus simpulo et catino fictili sacrificant," especially to such antique deities as Vesta, Palatua, *dea Arva*. The cup of Numa, made of black clay baked in the sun, was preserved and almost worshipped in imperial times. The 'Acta Fratrum Arvalium' mention very often expiatory ceremonies celebrated by the venerable brotherhood because, for some reason or other, iron tools had been used within the precincts of their temple. The same Arvales worshipped pre-historic pottery—"ollas precati sunt." When the King of Prussia excavated their grave, some years ago, at La Magliana, eighteen ollas were found exactly identical with those found in the necropolis of Alba Longa, buried by the volcanic eruptions of the Alban craters.

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. G. R. T. Baker, Vicar of Newington-next-Sittingbourne, to Rural Deanery of Sittingbourne. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Rev. N. Bergheim, Vicar of Sproxton, Melton Mowbray, to Rectory of Swillington, Leeds.

Rev. E. Bowen, Rector of Taughboyne, to Deanery of Raphoe. Patron, the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe.

Rev. J. Pilkington Brandreth, Curate of Malpas, Cheshire, to Vicarage of Shocklach, Cheshire.

Very Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, Dean of Worcester, to be Lord High Almoner to Her Majesty the Queen.

Rev. J. C. H. Deacon, Vicar of Alfreton, Derbyshire, to Rectory of Ladbroke, Warwickshire. Patron, Mr. C. R. Palmer-Morewood.

Rev. S. R. Driver, of New College, Oxford, to be Regius Professor of Hebrew and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. Patron, the Queen.

Rev. F. Fawkes, to Vicarage of Rothwell, Leeds.

Rev. T. J. Hamerton, Curate-in-Charge of St. Agnes' Mission Church, Leeds, to Vicarage of St. Alban-the-Martyr, Leeds. Patron, the Bishop of Ripon.

Rev. T. E. Howlett, Curate of St. Mary's, to Incumbency of St. Michael and All Angels, Stoke Newington.

Rev. W. E. Lloyd, Senior Curate of St. James, Norlands, W., to Vicarage of Westcott, Dorking. Patron, Mr. R. Barclay.

Rev. W. J. Locke, to Perpetual Curacy of St. John-the-Evangelist's, Calder Vale, Garstang.

Rev. J. F. T. Morse, to Vicarage of St. John, Little Ouse. Patron, the Bishop of Ely.

Rev. R. V. Nanson, to Rectory of Oldham. Patron, Sir H. Mildmay, Bart.

Rev. W. Plows, Curate of Barnham, Thetford, to Incumbency of Haddenham, Isle of Ely. Patron, the Archdeacon of Ely.

Rev. F. G. M. Powell, Vicar of Frocester, and Chaplain to the Bishop of St. David's, to Rectory of Stroxton. Patron, Sir W. E. Welby-Gregory, Bart.

Rev. J. M. Proctor, Rector of Laindon, Essex, to Rectory of Thorley, Hertfordshire. Patron, the Bishop of St. Albans.

Rev. J. N. Quirk, Vicar of St. Thomas's, Douglas, Isle of Man, to Vicarage of Rotherham. Patron, the Archbishop of York.

Rev. J. J. Sidley, Curate of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, to Vicarage of Cambo, Northumberland. Patron, Sir C. E. Trevelyan, Bart.

Rev. F. F. Starbuck, to Vicarage of St. Margaret, Collier-street, Yalding, Kent. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Rev. J. Starkey, Vicar-choral of St. Asaph, Canterbury, to Rectory of Marchwell, near Wrexham. Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph.

Rev. F. W. A. Wilkinson, Curate of Christ Church, Everton, Liverpool, to Vicarage (donative) of Fairfield, Buxton, Derbyshire.

Rev. C. Winship, Curate of Eastwood, Rotherham, to Curacy of St. George's, Macclesfield.

LICENCE TO CURACY BY THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY:—Rev. G. W. B. C. Kent, to St. Martin, Salisbury.

OBITUARY.

Oct. 25, suddenly, at Stanmore, the Rev. L. J. Bernays, Rector of the parish, in his 62nd year.

Oct. 26, at the Vicarage, Winslow, Bucks, the Rev. Alfred Matthew Preston, aged 60.

Oct. 26, at the Rectory, Ryton-on-Tyne, the Venerable Edward Prest, Archdeacon and Canon of Durham and Rector of Ryton, aged 56 years.

Oct. 26, at 44, Gayton-road, Hampstead, the Rev. John William Gleadall, M.A., Fellow of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, 37 years Morning Preacher at the Foundling Hospital, and Evening Lecturer at St. Mary-at-Hill, London, in the 83rd year of his age.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The Bishop of Liverpool, the Archdeacon of Liverpool, and the rector of Walton-on-the-Hill have appointed the Rev. Thomas Dickson, M.A., curate of Christ Church, Waterloo.

The Rev. Paul Williams Wyatt, who was some time since curate at St. Mary-at-the-Walls, Colchester, has been appointed evening preacher at St. James's, Piccadilly.

The Bishop of Derry and Raphoe has conferred the

deanery of Raphoe, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Gwynn to that of Derry, on the Rev. Edmund Bowen, rector of Taughboyne.

The Rev. R. V. Nanson has succeeded the Rev. C. Bannatyne as rector of Oldham. The appointment, which is the gift of Sir H. Mildmay, Bart., is valued at £350 per annum.

The Primitive Methodist chapel at Tewkesbury has been purchased by two gentlemen of the town and placed at the disposal of the Rev. E. H. F. Cosens, vicar of Holy Trinity in that town, for use as a parochial mission-room.

The Rev. James Benham, late vicar of Marden, Kent, has made an abatement of 15 per cent. on his tithes for the year in consequence of the failure of the hop crop. The Rev. J. G. Brine, vicar of Lower Hardres, also in the county of Kent, has foregone all claims where no hops have been picked.

It is stated that the Bishop of this diocese has directed an inquiry into the whole matter of the alleged ritualistic practices by the Rev. N. Birkmyre, of St. Simon's Church, Bristol.—*Gloucester Chronicle.*

The preachers at St. Paul's Cathedral for the current month are:—November 5, morning, the Rev. J. H. Coward, Lord Mayor's Chaplain; evening, Lord A. Compton, Dean of Worcester. 12, morning, the Bishop of Bedford; evening, Canon Temple, Vicar of St. John's, Leeds. 19, morning, the Rev. R. C. Billing; evening, the Rev. F. S. Thornton, Vicar of St. Sepulchre, Northampton. 26, morning, the Rev. J. G. Cromwell; evening, the Rev. F. A. Gregory, missionary in Madagascar. Canon Gregory, the Canon-in-Residence, will preach in the afternoons.

The November preachers at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, are:—5, morning and afternoon, the Rev. R. Appleton, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 12, morning and afternoon, the Rev. F. Paget. 19, morning, the Rev. E. W. Knollys, Vicar of Addington; afternoon, the Rev. W. Hulton, for Mrs. Tait's Orphanage, Thanet. 26, morning, the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; afternoon, the Rev. F. Garden (Sub-Dean).

The Rev. S. R. Driver, of New College, Oxford, has been appointed Regius Professor of Hebrew in succession to the late Dr. Pusey.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

On Thursday both Houses of the Canterbury Convocation were formally prorogued under a commission from the Archbishop of Canterbury by the Lord Bishop of London (as dean of the Province), from the 2nd day of November inst. to the 7th day of December next ensuing, Mr. Francis Cobb being present and acting as notary public in the unavoidable absence of the official registrar.

The Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford, have appointed the Rev. John Richardson, Minister of St. Mary's Hospital, Ilford, Essex, to the Vicarage of Barking, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of Colchester.

The Rev. George Rodney Trimnell Baker, vicar of Newington-next-Sittingbourne, has been appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to be rural dean for the deanery of Sittingbourne, in succession to the Rev. J. S. Hoare, rector of Murston, who has become rector of Godstone, Surrey.

The Rev. R. T. Thornton, of Sidmouth, well known amongst West of England cricketers as a good batsman, has been presented with a handsome silver centrepiece by the parishioners and congregation of the parish church of Sidmouth, of which he was curate for five years.

The *Manchester Guardian* says that on Sunday evening, at St. Matthew's, Sheffield, there was a crowded congregation, it being expected that the vicar (the Rev. G. C. Ommanney) would refer to the intrusion of the Rev. Dr. Potter, who had announced his intention of lecturing in the parish against the confessional and priestly absolution. Mr. Ommanney, however, confined his remarks to the ten days' mission which had just closed; but a Presbyterian, having borrowed a chair, took his stand upon it outside the church and vigorously denounced the doctrines of the confessional and Real Presence. An elderly lady, accompanied by a younger person, both evidently in good circumstances, elbowed their way through the crowd, and going straight up to the speaker knocked him clean off his chair. This raised a tumult, and the two ladies, finding affairs threatening, made a rush through the crowd and, pursued by a number of people, returned to the church, where they took refuge and ultimately got away in safety. The man, who was not injured by the ladies' attack upon him, remounted his chair and continued his denunciations of Ritualism. The *Daily News* states that on Monday evening the Rev. Dr. Potter, vicar of Holliscroft, Sheffield, visited the parish, at the invitation of the people's warden, to denounce the doctrines and practices of Mr. Ommanney. Long before the hour for the meeting the schoolroom was packed, and the street was crowded by thousands, who were unable to obtain admission. These were addressed by street preachers in support of Dr. Potter. At the meeting Dr. Potter, amid great excitement, read a letter which he had received, he supposed from a Roman Catholic, who threatened that if the doctor said anything against their holy priests, he and his house would be blown in one direction and his rotten old Church in the other. "And as for that gabbling fool (the churchwarden), three of us," continued the writer, "have sworn to 'Cavendish' him." At Dr. Potter's request, *a strong staff of police were present during the proceedings*, which were prolonged amid great tumult until after eleven o'clock, when thousands of people in the streets were cheering and hissing scores of speakers. Feeling ran very high, but there was no violence.

On Thursday week the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol opened a new church at Clifford's Mesne. It is a simple first pointed structure of the Mountain Church type, having nave and chancel, vestry and south porch, and a shingled bell-cote over the *quasi*-chancel arch. It holds a hundred persons, and is provided with substantial open benches, all of which are free and unappropriated. The site was given by Mr. Edwards Price, the lord of the manor.

On the same day the church of All Saints, East Garston, Berks, was reopened by the Bishop of Oxford. The chancel and Seymour chapel were restored about six years ago, and more recently the windows of the former have been filled with stained glass, executed by Messrs. Lavers, Barraud, and Westlake. All the other parts of the church, especially the nave, remained in a lamentable state of decay, and the vicar, the Rev. Wm. Osborn Jenkyn, has for years been making every effort to effect an entire restoration. The Palmer family, who have been connected with the parish for about two hundred years, have contributed well-nigh £750, or half the estimate of the architect, Mr. Ewan Christian. In the course of the work various interesting specimens of Norman ornamentation were discovered, showing that the building originally must have been one of no mean order. Unfortunately, the ancient font could nowhere be found, and the wretched one of last century has been replaced by a massive one of Norman design, the basin resting upon a cluster of elegant Devonshire marble pillars, and a text from Ezekiel running round the upper part of the basin—"I will sprinkle clean water upon you and ye shall be clean."

The Bishop of Ely has reopened the parish church of Kimbolton, Hunts, which had been restored at a cost of more than £900.

The usual round of services at All Saints, Clifton, has taken place during the past week. The general subject of the sermons has been "The Blissful Union of the Saints," and the preachers were the Rev. C. Bodington, vicar of Christ Church, Wolverhampton; the Rev. C. Gore, Vice-Principal of Cuddesdon; the Rev. H. M. Villiers, vicar of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge; Canon King; the Rev. E. E. Dugmore, vicar of Parkstone, Dorset; the Rev. G. E. Redhead, vicar of St. Mary Magdalene, Bradford; Canon Wilson, vicar of Rownhams, Southampton; the Rev. E. Field, chaplain of Lancing; the vicar (the Rev. R. W. Randall); the Rev. F. J. Ponsonby, vicar of St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-square; the Rev. E. B. Ottley, Principal of the Theological College, Salisbury; Canon Carter, and Canon Knox-Little. There will be four celebrations on Sunday, a celebration on each of the other days, and three on the octave of the festival.

The preachers at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, for the present month are as follows:—5th, morning, Lord Alwyne Compton; evening, the Rev. C. H. Middleton-Wake, assistant-chaplain. 12th, morning, Canon Temple; evening, the Rev. Rhodes Bristow, vicar of St. Stephen's, Lewisham. 19th, morning, the Rev. F. S. Thornton; evening, the Rev. Arthur Robins, rector of Holy Trinity, Windsor. 26th, morning, the Rev. Henry White; evening, the Rev. J. Lindsay, rector of St. Clement Danes.

The Rev. Augustus Clissold, M.A., whose death is announced as having occurred on Monday at Broadwater Down, Tunbridge Wells, in the 86th year of his age, graduated at Exeter College, Oxford, taking his Bachelor's degree in 1818, and proceeding M.A. in due course. He was ordained deacon and admitted to priest's orders in 1834 by the Bishop of Salisbury (Dr. Burgess). Mr. Clissold formerly held for some time the curacies of St. Martin-in-the-Fields and Stoke Newington, and became a student of the writings of Emmanuel Swedenborg. He was the author of a large number of ecclesiastical works of reputation, among others, of *The Spiritual Exposition of the Apocalypse, The Practical Nature of Swedenborg's Writings, The Reunion of Christendom, Swedenborg's Writings and Catholic Teaching, Literal and Spiritual Sense of Scripture, The Divine Order of the Universe*, and *The Consummation of the Age.*

Two stained glass windows have been placed in the parish church of Hambledon, Hants. The great east window, which is in memory of the late Mr. Forrester Wilson, of Whitedale, is a gift from his widow, and is by Messrs. Lavers, Barraud, and Westlake. The other window has been supplied by Mr. and Mrs. Mills, of York, as a memorial of Mr. Arthur Higgins. It is the work of Mr. Dixon, of University-street.

The stained glass at All Saints, South Acton has now been completed by the last (aisle) window. It bears the following inscription:—

To the glory of God and in acknowledgment of great progress and many blessings, this window was erected by the clergy and congregation of this Church to commemorate the tenth anniversary of its opening.

The artists are Messrs. Powell, Leeds, who have also filled the east window of the Mission Church, Acton Green. The inscription is:—

To the glory of God this window was erected by the clergy of All Saints, South Acton, and other friends of this Mission Church on St. Luke's Day, 1882, being the day of dedication.

Miss E. Hassard, sister of Mr. Hassard, the Archbishop of Canterbury's principal registrar, died a few days since, and the body was interred on Wednesday last in the churchyard of Saltwood, near Hythe, in Kent, side by side with those of her mother. The service was read by the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys, M.A., rector of Wrotham, near Sevenoaks, chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury (a former rector of Saltwood), assisted by the Rev. J. G. Hodgson, M.A., rector of Saltwood. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the Hon. Lady Neave, the Rev. Gerald Blunt (rector of Chelsea) and Mrs. Blunt, Miss Tait, Mrs. William Moir, and many others sent wreaths of flowers.

The church of St. Andrew, Buxton, Norfolk, has been reopened after the completion of the work of restoration, which was commenced in 1858. The cost of the final portion of the work, about £1,200, has has been mainly borne by the vicar, the Rev. W. J. Stracey, who was appointed in 1855.

St. James's Church, South Wraxall, which has now been thoroughly restored and embellished, was reopened last week, when special services were held and sermons preached by the Archdeacon of Wiltshire and the Rev. A. O. Hartley, rural dean. Portions of the church are of the 15th century, and there is an isle, known as the "Long Aisle," containing numerous memorials of members of the family of Mr. W. H. Long, M.P., the squire of South Wraxall, who has been a liberal contributor to the expenses of the restoration. Several interesting memorials, which had been buried by the "improvers" who had renovated the church in 1823, were unearthed during the late restoration, among them being some inscriptions relating to the Long family. After the services there was a luncheon, to which a large number of parishioners sat down, and at which Mr. W. H. Long, M.P., presided.

The Bishop of Bedford will preach a sermon to men only in St. Augustine's, Victoria-park, on Tuesday, November 7th. The service is in connection with the Special Mission Services organised by the newly-formed Hackney Wick branch. Outdoor services are regularly held, consisting of brief addresses by local clergy, hymn-singing, &c. Satisfaction is evinced at the kind manner in which the Bishop of Bedford has recognised the work in this district, and his visit is looked forward to by the people with much interest.

A branch of the C.E.W.M.S. was inaugurated on Thursday evening, in the parish of St. John's, Hammersmith, the whole of those joining being engaged in outdoor mission work, under the direction of the Rev. Allen Whitworth, who is announced to preach at a special service for the society in St. John's, Hammersmith, on November 15.

The chancel of St. Paul's, Lorrimore-square, has been undergoing complete redecoration, and, after having been closed for this purpose during the last three months, was reopened on All Saints' Day, special services commencing in the morning at half-past seven with Holy Communion, followed by morning service at nine, the Litany at eleven, and a special choral service with sermon in the evening. The decorations which have been made are very elaborate.

Last week at the Law Institution, Chancery-lane, Mr. Chancellor Sumner, the Chancellor of the diocese of Winchester, heard a petition, the Rev. J. Boys *v.* Reeves and others, for a faculty to remove a metal cross on the re-table higher up, the Court having decided against its present position. Mr. Blakesley opposed, on the part of one of the churchwardens and parishioners. After a long legal argument the learned Chancellor granted the faculty as prayed, and ordered costs to be paid by the other side.

The Lord Chancellor and Mr. Childers have both expressed their regret that they will be unable to attend the Pusey Memorial meeting.

The Rev. G. B. Simeon, Curate of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, has been offered the living of St. John the Divine, Gainsborough. The church has been, up to the present time, opened only upon licence, but was consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln on Wednesday, the Feast of All Saints.

The Rev. Thomas Tylecote, B.D., Canon of Ely, died on Wednesday, at the Rectory, Marston Moretaine, Bedfordshire, in his 84th year. The deceased graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was formerly a Fellow, taking his Bachelor's degree as seventh Wrangler in 1821, and proceeding M.A. in 1824 and D.D. in 1830. He was ordained deacon in 1826, and admitted into priests' orders in 1829 by Dr. Sparke, Bishop of Ely. He had held the Rectory of Marston-Moretaine for a period of forty-five years, having been appointed to the living in 1837. The rev. gentleman was Rural Dean of West Fleet, and had an honorary canonry in Ely Cathedral since 1868. He was a magistrate for Bedfordshire, and was the author, *inter alia*, of *The True Development of the Binomial Theorem* and of *Sermons for the Holy Seasons.*

The three-light East window of Acton Green Mission Church has just been filled with stained glass, of which the subject, occupying all the lights, is the Crucifixion. In the centre is our Lord on the Cross, the Magdalene weeping at His feet. On the one side the prominent figures are those of St. John and the Centurion; on the other of the Virgin Mother and "the other Mary." They are in part richly coloured, and, standing forth from an all but white grisaille ground, the group is vigorously and artistically effective. The inscription is:—"To the glory of God, this window was erected by the clergy of All Saints, South Acton, and other friends of this mission church on St. Luke's Day, 1882, being the day of dedication." The window is by Messrs. Powell Bros., Leeds.

The members of the Curates' Alliance met in the Vestry of St. James's church, Clerkenwell, on Saturday last. The Chairman called attention to the unfounded and unjust aspersions cast upon the Alliance by Mr. Hubbard, M.P., at the Oxford Diocesan Conference. In his violent attack upon them he had called them anything but gentlemen, and had accused them of being mere self-seekers, opposed to the beneficed clergy and the best interests of the Church of England. He (the Chairman) emphatically denied that they were antagonistic to incumbents or the real interests of the Church and religion. He suggested that the Alliance should pass a resolution condemnatory of the system of pluralities in the Established Church, and which had been denounced in the report of the Cathedral Commissioners. The Lord Chancellor himself had, it was stated, recently set a bad example in the appointment of Mr. Percival, president of Trinity College, Oxford, to a canonry at Bristol Cathedral. A resolution was adopted unanimously protesting against this appointment "as a contravention of the spirit of the Cathedral Commissioners, and as perpetuating the system of pluralities, which has done so much harm to the Church at large." The Rev. G. Henessey said it had been ascertained that curates were legally entitled to be admitted Fellows of Sion College, London-wall, and their claims in this respect were about to be brought before the Court of Governors.

The death took place quite suddenly—in his sleep—last week of the Rev. Alfred Matthew Preston, for nearly twenty years vicar of Winslow, Bucks. He was an extreme Evangelical, and carefully guarded his pulpit from clergymen of any but his own views. The living is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. A long correspondence, which had taken place between the rev. gentleman and some of his parishioners concerning the introduction in his church of *Hymns Ancient and Modern*, we refrained from printing at the wish of our correspondent owing to Mr. Preston's sudden death.

Pattiswick Church was reopened on Wednesday week after restoration. The present rector of the parish, the Rev. S. B. Baird, has been in office now some six or seven years, and during all that time it has been his most earnest desire to restore the church, which was in a very dilapidated condition and almost unfit for the purposes of Divine worship. Accordingly he set about collecting subscriptions, and was so far successful that he was able to commence the restoration of the chancel, which work was completed in November last. The restoration of the interior of the church was afterwards proceeded with. The nave has been thoroughly restored, and in most cases the old pews have been replaced with more comfortable and substantial benches, while in other instances the old seats have been altered and improved. The use of Cathedral glass in the windows has made a great improvement in the appearance of the building; the old south-west door has been replaced by a new and substantial oak door. The roof of the nave has been thoroughly overhauled and the ceiling has been removed and superseded by one corresponding with the restored roof of the chancel. The flooring is composed of Godwin's tiles. The church is warmed by means of small sunk stoves or hypocausts. £1,462 was the amount of the contract. Many important gifts have been made to the church. The living, which is in the gift of the Bishop of St. Alban's, is worth £340 per annum.

The Truro Diocesan Conference was held on Thursday and Friday week. A special feature was the presence of Canon Gregory, of St. Paul's Cathedral, who attended by special invitation and gave an interesting address on the education question. He also supplied the place of Mr. Acland, M.P., in dealing with the question of the Bishop of Lincoln's Bill for ecclesiastical legislation, which in effect would allow Bills passed by Convocation to receive the Queen's assent if, after lying a certain time on the tables of both Houses, no address should be presented against them. On the motion of Canon Cornish, it was resolved that the Sunday-school Institute Committee should be asked to reorganise the principle of diocesan nomination in the composition of the Committee.

A sale of work promoted by the St. Alban's diocesan branch of the Ladies' Home Mission Association, in aid of the Additional Curates' Society, was held at the Townhall, Colchester, last week. The Hon. Mrs. Claughton, wife of the Bishop of St. Alban's, was among the patronesses of the sale, and there was a very numerous attendance of the ladies of the district. A great many sales were effected, and altogether £108 1s. 10d. was realised.

The anniversary service of the Bishop of St. Alban's Fund, which is designed to meet the spiritual needs of the eastern district of the metropolis, took place on Sunday at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square. Among the congregation were the Bishop of St. Alban's, Colonel Makins, M.P., and Mr. James Round, M.P. The preacher was the Bishop of Colchester, who founded an admirable and well-delivered sermon on the words, "The poor have the Gospel preached to them." In describing the necessities of that populous district for which the Bishop of St. Alban's Fund had been established, the preacher said—Taking one part of the district, the parish of West Ham, which had been called London over the Border, they found it had increased tenfold in 40 years, and in the last 10 years, from 1871 to 1881, the population had rather more than doubled, increasing from 62,000 to 127,000. The vicar of the mother church of that huge parish had seen new houses rise up at the rate of a street of 120 houses in three weeks, and he had now been shown proposals for building 1,000 houses in a single block. If they took the wider area of West Ham Union, they found that the population had increased in the last ten years from 99,000 to 199,000, and was growing at the rate of 10,000 a year. Concurrently with this vast increase, there had been going on a constant exodus of the wealthier classes who formerly inhabited what was once a rural district. In such a district there was a vast work for the Church of England to do, and with all her resources the Church could not do her work where the need was so vast without help, both in men and money, from other more favoured quarters within her borders. Explaining more fully the objects of the fund for which he pleaded and the necessities of the district, his Lordship said they wanted personal help, and they required increased means. They desired to raise at least £10,000 a year in order to meet these growing wants, and to be enabled to obtain sites for churches and mission buildings. They would be glad if before the year closed they could raise £4,000 more than had yet been obtained.

The foundation-stone of a new church for the increasingly populous district of Forest-gate, in the parish of West Ham, Essex, was laid on Wednesday, the Festival of All Saints, by the Rev. Dr. Carver, master of Dulwich College, in the presence of the Bishop of the diocese (St. Alban's) and the Bishop Suffragan (Colchester). The service was said by the Bishop of St. Alban's and the incumbent, the Rev. Henderson Burnside, and the stone, a handsome block of granite, underneath which were deposited sundry current coins of the realm and a copy of the *Morning Post*, was declared by Dr. Carver to be well and truly laid with the accustomed formula. A collection towards the building fund resulted in the sum of £62. The company then adjourned to the school-room for luncheon, the incumbent presiding. Amongst the company present were the Bishops, Archdeacon Carey (Essex), Archdeacon Cheetham (representing the diocese of Rochester, in which the parish was formerly included), Canon Scott, Canon Proctor, the Rev. R. Ross, the Rev. J. C. Burnside, and many other clergy; General Lowry, Mr. C. H. Bousfield, Mr. D. Howard, and other friends. The toast of "Church and Queen," and "The health of the Bishop of the Diocese" were proposed by the chairman and very cordially received. His Lordship, having briefly responded, gave "The health of Dr. Carver," whom he warmly thanked for the generous support which he had rendered to the undertaking which had been inaugurated. In addition to the free grant of land for the site of the new church, Dr. Carver had given a first and a second subscription towards the building fund. Archdeacon Carey then gave "The health of the Incumbent Designate," whose energetic and successful labours formerly as a missionary in Japan, and recently in the densely populated neighbourhood of East London, entitled him to the cordial support of the Church at large. Mr. Burnside, in acknowledging the toast, alluded to the rapid increase of the population of the district, and the urgent need there was for church accommodation. The new parish for which St. Saviour's is designed already includes a population of 8,500 souls, and houses are being erected so rapidly that in all probability before the church can be completed the district will be inhabited by nearly 14,000 persons. The new church will accommodate 1,000 worshippers, and the estimated expense amounts to £7,000, towards which £4,000 has yet to be collected. Among special offerings which have been promised are the font by the 450 children attending the Sunday schools, and an alms dish by the Bible class. An offertory has been given by the congregation at Nagasaki, Japan, where Mr. Burnside erected the first native church built in that country.

On All Saints' Day, a new church, dedicated to

All Saints, situated in a district to be cut off from the parish of Fryern Barnet, Middlesex, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. The church has been built at the sole expense of Mr. John Miles, of Manor House, Fryern Barnet, and is in the Early English style, built of flint and stone, with a handsome tower and spire; the architect being Mr. J. Clark, F.S.A., and the builders Messrs. Jones and Co., of Gloucester. It will at present accommodate 500 people, but is capable of considerable enlargement at the west end. It is a beautiful building, consisting of nave and aisles and a raised chancel, enclosed by a low screen, and apse, in which the altar stands on a fine elevation. Round the apse is some very good glass, illustrating different events in our Lord's life, and executed by Messrs. Ward and Hughes, of Frith-street, Soho, and put in to the memory of the donor's father by his family. The font stands out in striking prominence at the west end. In the early morning the Holy Communion was celebrated at the parish church, and at 11.30 the consecration service commenced at the new church, at which about twenty of the neighbouring clergy were present. The service was sung by the vicar-elect, the Rev. H. S. Miles, son of the patron. The sermon was preached by the Bishop. After the service the Bishop was entertained at the Athenæum Club, Oakleigh Park, kindly lent for the purpose by the committee. In the evening there was a full choral Evensong, with a sermon by the Archdeacon of Middlesex. The church is to be free and open. A commodious vicarage, which is nearly finished, is attached to the living.

A festival service, attended by a numerous congregation, was celebrated in St. Philip's Church, Regent-street, on the evening of Thursday, 26th ult., at eight o'clock, on which occasion the new chancel, which has been for some time in course of construction, was opened, although the final completion of the work has not yet been reached, the screen and reredos, with other details, having still to be added. The improvement in the appearance of the interior is most marked, and the church presented an unusually festal aspect, being profusely and sumptuously decorated. Advantage was taken of the occasion to celebrate a harvest thanksgiving. The St. Philip's choir was assisted by the choirs of the parish church of Camden-town, St. Matthew's, City-road (guild choir), and St. James', Hampstead-road; and the accompaniments were rendered by an orchestra of brass, wood, and strings, the brass instruments being also used in the processional hymns. The organ, which was unfortunately *hors de combat*, owing to the damp weather and other causes, was replaced by a pianoforte and grand harmonium, the former instrument being treated throughout with singular skill, and producing an excellent effect. The preacher was the incumbent, the Rev. P. T. Bainbrigge, and the service was sung by the Rev. H. G. Bonavia Hunt, assisted by the Rev. H. A. Sheringham, incumbent of St. Peter's, Great Windmill-street. About £1,000 (raised by the congregation) has been spent on the improvement and decoration of the church during the last few years.

On Friday, October 27, an important meeting was held in the Pavilion, Brighton, under the presidency of the Bishop of Chichester, for the purpose of starting a branch of the Young Men's Friendly Society in the town. Owing to the inclement weather the gathering was not large, but a number of influential gentlemen supported his Lordship upon the platform. The Bishop, in opening the meeting, spoke of the great success which had attended the Girls' Friendly Society, and of the blessing it had proved, not only to those for whom the work was done, but also to those who did the work. He felt there was equal scope for, and trusted that a like blessing would attend, the work now being attempted for lads. Canon Shuttleworth, in moving the first resolution, gave a clear statement of the origin of the work, its objects and aims, and spoke of the way in which its usefulness was spreading, not only in our own land, but in all those parts of the world to which the steps of our young men so certainly tend. In seconding the resolution, Lord Brabazon pleaded for a more considerate treatment for young men than was advocated by Carlyle in *Sartor Resartus;* and claimed that by encouraging them in uprightness, self-respect, and personal purity, we should do much to remedy some of the crying evils of the day. His Lordship was followed by the Ven. Archdeacon Hannah, who thought that the motto of the Society, "Quit you like men, be strong," might well be supplemented by those further words "Blessed are the poor in heart." He would have all young men taught to follow in the steps of Him "Whose strength was as the strength of ten, because His heart was pure." The branch secretary, Mr. Bloomfield, then spoke of the work they hoped to accomplish in the town, by opening a dining-room for shop-lads, in which they could take their noon-day rest in warmth and quiet, add a cup of hot coffee to their meal, and look at a book or paper, by establishing reading and recreation rooms and night classes, and, if possible, fitting up a small gymnasium. The work was recommended to the support of the community by the Rev. J. J. Mallaby, and General Shute, C.B., who, as a military man, spoke strongly of the need which exists for guiding the steps of the young. The Rev. George Chapman having moved a vote of thanks to the Bishop, the proceedings terminated. Among those present on the platform was Colonel Shaw-Hellier, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, who has lately returned from Egypt.

On Wednesday the Bishop of Newcastle publicly instituted the Rev. J. T. Anderton as rector of Knaresdale. In his address, the first that he had delivered on such an occasion, his Lordship said:—"You will observe the great difference there is between patronage and the spiritual part of our heritage and succession. The patron in the present day, be he clergyman or be he layman, can alone present. It is for the Bishop to accept and to institute him who is so presented to him by the patron. And why? Because the spiritual power, brethren, that is exercised by us, earthen vessels though we be, comes not from us, but from Almighty God Himself. It is handed down to us, we believe, in unbroken succession from those who in old days were sent here in the providence of God—from the Apostles who were sent by Jesus Christ Himself. There is our claim; there is our magnificent heritage."

The Bishop of Peterborough, in reply to a letter from the Secretary of the Working Men's Lord's Day Rest Association, calling his attention to a paragraph which appeared in the papers last week, writes:—

Great Houghton, Northampton, October 20.

Dear Sir,—The report of my speech to which you draw my attention is very much condensed, and in some respects inaccurate. It omits some important qualifications with which I accompanied and guarded the expression of my opinion in favour of opening a certain class of reading-rooms on Sundays. The reading-rooms of which I was speaking were exclusively those in country parishes, where the difficulty as regards the Sunday labour of attendants does not occur as it does in the large towns to which you refer. Such reading-rooms, I said, might, in my opinion, be under proper safeguards as regards both the sanctity and the rest of the Sunday, opened on that day without either sin or mischief. My reference to the use of libraries by the rich on Sundays included club libraries, between which and the village reading-room the analogy is, of course, closer; and as regards the question of the labour of attendants, is obviously in favour of the latter. I said nothing as to the possibility or otherwise of literature being accessible to working men on weekdays—a question which appears to me totally irrelevant to that which I was discussing—namely, whether the opening of village reading-rooms on Sundays is or is not sinful or mischievous.—I am, faithfully yours, W. C. Peterborough.

A meeting of the Church of England Funeral and Mourning Reform Association was held on Thursday in the Chapter House of St. Paul's. Mr. Charles Nicholls occupied the chair. Amongst those who had written to express regret at their unavoidable absence from the meeting were the Earl of Faversham, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Bedford, Lieutenant-General Willis, C.B., the Dean of St. Paul's, Canon Gregory, Canon Hoare, and Canon Farrar. The Rev. F. Lawrence, vicar of Westow, Yorkshire, the hon. secretary, said the Society owed its origin partly to the suggestions offered by the Bishop of Lichfield, that Christian people should combine to perform burials with as little cost and with as little ceremony as possible. The main objects, he said, of the Society, were to simplify, cheapen, and Christianise funeral and mourning ceremonials. Amongst other subjects discussed at the meeting were that the Bishops and Archdeacons he invited to mention the matter in their Charges; that the Subject Committee of the Church Congress be invited to make funeral reform a subject of discussion; that a branch of the Association be formed for London, and that a Sunday should be appointed for simultaneous services in favour of the objects of the Association. Votes of thanks to the principal supporters of the movement were passed, and the meeting terminated with an exhibition of a model of a self-acting bier, the invention of the Rev. C. Goldie, of St. Ives.

THE COURT.

On Sunday morning Divine service was conducted at the Castle by the Very Rev. Dr. Milligan, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The Very Rev. Dr. Milligan and the Rev. Archibald Campbell dined with the Queen and Royal Family. Major Egerton arrived at the Castle.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice are expected to leave Balmoral for Windsor about the 15th inst.

The Grand Duke of Hesse and his son and daughter left London on Monday for Germany.

Out of compliment to the Duchess of Connaught, who was to leave Balmoral the following day, the Queen gave instructions for the annual Halloween celebration at the Castle to take place on Monday night, twenty-four hours before the true time of the festival. About six o'clock 200 torchbearers paraded on the lawn in front of the Castle, and arrived at the huge stack of material for the bonfire, which had been erected near the front door. The torches were applied to the pile, and there then appeared from the mews a band of grotesque-looking spirits playing instruments and preceded by a majestic-looking demon, who was followed by four demons bearing a chair in which was seated a witch, who was taken from the chair and pitched into the flames amid the shrieks and howls of the attendant demons and a large crowd of spectators. A limited supply of the national beverage was then distributed, and dancing was begun and kept up for some time to the strains of Ross, the piper. The healths of the Queen, the Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of Connaught were pledged and heartily drunk, and the singing of the National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close. The Queen, the Duchess of Connaught, and the Princess Beatrice, with Sir Garnet Wolseley, remained till the termination of the sports.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, left Marlborough House yesterday (Friday) afternoon for Sandringham. The county ball at Sandringham, in celebration of the Prince of Wales's birthday, takes place on Friday, the 10th inst.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by a numerous suite, honoured the performance of *Robin Hood*, at the Gaiety Theatre, with their presence on Thursday evening.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieut.-Col. Clarke, went to St. Bartholomew's Hospital on Thursday morning in order to visit the artisan Frederick Mustoe, who met with an accident at Mr. Nordenfeldt's works on Monday last from the effects of the explosion of a shell which, by desire of Captain Lord Charles Beresford, R.N., he was preparing for his Royal Highness.

The Duchess of Connaught visited the Prince and Princess of Wales on Thursday, and remained to luncheon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived at Dover on Saturday, and proceeded to London. On Monday, having been summoned by the Queen, he went to Balmoral. He has since resumed his office as Adjutant-General of the Forces.

The battalion of Royal Marine Artillery from Egypt arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday morning, and received a warm, popular welcome.

Mr. William Sawyer, the editor of *Funny Folks*, died (on Wednesday night of typhoid fever. Mr. Sawyer was born at Brighton in 1823, and at an early age devoted himself to journalism and other literature. The works by which he is chiefly known are *Ten Miles from Town* (1867) and the *Legend of Phyllis* (1872). He also contributed to periodicals a number of works of fiction, some twenty-five novels and romances, and many articles, criticisms, &c. A drama, founded on a romance of his own, *Jessie Ashton*, was brought out at the Surrey Theatre as the Easter novelty in 1863.

A destructive fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, occurred at Rabb's Farm, Yiewsley, near Uxbridge, on Wednesday night. Six large ricks of straw were entirely destroyed, and part of a hay rick was also consumed. The wind was so high that the efforts of the firemen of the Uxbridge, Hanwell, Harmondsworth, and Colnbrook Brigades were, to a great extent, neutralised. Thousands of persons assembled at the scene of the fire.

It is said that the 16th inst. is the date fixed for the opening of the New Law Courts in the Strand by Her Majesty the Queen in person.

A man named Meakin, who kept a butter-shop at Kentish Town, on Saturday murdered his wife and two children, and then drowned himself in the Thames.

Reports of disastrous inundations have been received from nearly all parts of the country. On the coast the number of marine casualties has been very large. A brig sank in Yarmouth Roads, and the crew, eight in number, were drowned, with one exception. A steamer, the *Gulf of Panama*, was wrecked in the Texel, and twenty-two of the crew were drowned.

Charles Soutar, who was recently sentenced to five years' penal servitude for violating the tomb of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, and removing the body of the late Earl, has forwarded a petition to the Home Secretary praying him to inquire into the circumstances of the case. Soutar is at present in the Calton Gaol, Edinburgh.

On Thursday the 277th anniversary of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Newcomen was held in the parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark. By the will of the deceased lady one hundred girls and one hundred boys are educated and clothed, and in addition twenty-one old women are annually presented with an entire suit of clothing and receive half a crown each, the school-children receiving one shilling each. The school-children and the recipients of the charity, with the wardens and trustees of the estate, marched from the school in Newcomen-street, Borough, with a drum and fife band, to the church, where the chaplain, the Rev. W. Thompson, M.A., preached. Subsequently a procession was formed back to the schools.

A fire broke out early on Sunday morning in the Edinburgh Pullman sleeping-car attached to the Midland Scotch express. Three gentlemen escaped when the train was stopped, near Leeds, but a fourth, Dr. Arthur, of Aberdeen, was burnt to death.

The *Cape Times* says:—"Cetewayo has brought back from England many handsome and costly *souvenirs* of his visit, including a stick with silver head and silver ferule, given to him by the Prince of Wales, beautiful Cashmere shawls from great ladies for his wife and female suite, superb railway rugs, and piles of prints and other dress stuffs for the use of persons who prefer the garb of Nora Creina. But of all his mementoes that which he values most is a great silver goblet, presented to him by the Queen, and bearing the inscription—'Presented to H. M. King Cetewayo by H. M. Queen Victoria, August 14, 1882.' In addition to the goblet, the Queen gave him with her own hands a photograph of herself, rather larger than cabinet size."

Mr. Frederick Neale, of Exhall Grange, Warwickshire, is lying seriously ill from the effect of an accident he met with while cub-hunting with the Atherstone hounds. It appears that while Mr. Neale was riding through a covert his horse began plunging, and ultimately threw its rider on the stumps of some underwood. His face was greatly disfigured, and he sustained other severe injuries.

A conference of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade was held on Wednesday at Queen Anne's Mansions, "to consider the various schemes proposed for the settlement of the opium question in the important Parliamentary papers recently published, and what course of proceeding the society should adopt in pursuance of its objects." Lord Shaftesbury presided, and Sir Joseph Pease moved the following resolution:—

"That, having regard to the papers laid before Parliament, to the existing connection of the British Government with the manufacture of opium in India, and to the national support which has unhappily been given in the past, both by arms and diplomacy, to the opium trade with China, this meeting is of opinion that any employment of diplomatic pressure for the purpose of retaining the admission of an injurious drug at a low rate of duty into Chinese markets is unworthy of the Government of a professedly Christian nation, and unjust to an independent and friendly Power; that the British Government ought to be left free to recognise the right of the Chinese Government to deal with opium as they deem expedient in the interests of China; also, that the opium clause in the convention signed at Chefoo, being a statement of China's just and lawful rights, ought at once to be confirmed by Her Majesty's Government."

Sir John Kennaway seconded the motion; which was carried after having been supported by Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P. The following was then submitted:—

"That this meeting has learnt with great satisfaction from papers recently presented to Parliament that the majority of the opium-shops in British Burmah have been suppressed by order of the Indian Government. This meeting would continue to urge upon the Government the inconsistency of trading in opium solely for the sake of revenue and of taking active measures to promote the increased production for export to China—of aiding what, according to the declaration of their own Commissioner, has caused in Burma demoralisation, misery, and ruin to a degree which affected the very life of a young and otherwise prosperous province."

This resolution having been carried, the chairman received the thanks of the meeting.

Painted windows as memorials of departed worth have more than ordinary interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor (late O'Connor) has at all times pleasure in showing his various works for church and hall in progress, the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates free. Medal awarded to works in Paris Exhibition.—The "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London.

The *Pozor*, of Agram, publishes a letter addressed by Mr. Gladstone to Bishop Strossmeyer, on the occasion of the consecration of the Cathedral d'Alcosar. Mr. Gladstone says:—"You have erected and consecrated to the glory of God and the salvation of souls a Cathedral which is defined as majestic by all those who have seen it, which will arouse enthusiasm and noble emulation, proving once more that the great religious traditions of the past are not extinguished. I still hope that before I die I may have the pleasure of seeing you."

At an inquest at Northfleet, near Gravesend, on the body of Thomas Briggs, 53, a labourer, the evidence went to show that the deceased was sitting in a chair when he suddenly jumped up and said, "Here goes," at the same time walking to the fireplace, where there was a kettle on the hob containing boiling water for breakfast. The deceased raised the kettle to his mouth and drank from the spout. His wife wrested the kettle away from him as soon as she could, but not before he had drunk a considerable quantity of the boiling water. His wife asked him what he was doing. He replied that "he did not know; he thought he was taking up a cup of tea." He died in an hour and a half from suffocation caused by the swelling of the larynx through scalding. It appeared that the deceased had been strange in his manner for several days past. His grandmother, mother, and one of his brothers were all of unsound mind. The jury found that the deceased committed suicide while of unsound mind.

The Press Association says, in connection with the expedition to Australia of Messrs. Charles Orton and D. Smith, of Clerkenwell, for the purpose of identifying the lunatic, William Cresswell, at present confined in the Paramatta Asylum, near Sydney, as Arthur Orton, an extraordinary piece of evidence has come to hand. It appears that Mr. Smith had some considerable correspondence with the late Mr. Guildford Onslow, in reference to the proposed expedition to Australia, and in a letter to Mr. Smith, written in April last, before his death, Mr. Onslow says:—"I had an interview at some considerable length with Sir Henry Parkes, C.B.M.G., in London on Wednesday last, who received me with great courtesy. He remarked that as he had visited both Darlinghurst and Paramatta Asylums, he no doubt amongst the inmates saw Cresswell, whom we call Arthur Orton, but he never knew him by his name; and that he had never even read the Tichborne case; so as regards Arthur Orton, or Cresswell, you will see Sir Henry Parkes is of no use to us in this matter." After detailing at some length his interview with Sir Henry Parkes, Mr. Onslow thus sums the matter up:—"Prudence suggests that you or Mr. Kimber (the claimant's solicitor) or a deputation should wait on Sir Henry Parkes (who was then in this country) with the object of giving to him the necessary guarantees and notary public document to enable him to send over the said lunatic forthwith, by which you and Charles Orton will be saved an expensive and useless voyage to Sydney. The following questions will then arise:—1. What will you do with Cresswell on his arrival? 2. How do you propose to meet the well-known fact that Mrs. Jury and Lady Tichborne have shown that the lunatic is not Arthur Orton? 3. How do you propose to secure that Cresswell's brother in Reading will swear he is not his brother? Consider all these things well over before you act." It was stated at the late National Tichborne Conference that the convict Thomas Castro rests the whole of his case on the fact that the man Cresswell is Arthur Orton.

Concerning the London School Board, we quote the following letter from the *Globe*:—

"Sir,—Your correspondent, 'An Old-fashioned Liberal,' has done the London ratepayers a great service, if the latter only knew it, by calling attention to the statements of those who were responsible for the Education Act, and by drawing a contrast between their intentions and the results of their work. There are a few questions which ought to be answered by the members of the old Board before they come forward for re-election, and these, if not answered satisfactorily, the aforesaid ratepayers will, if they are wise, elect candidates who are prepared to look after their interests to a certain extent as well as the interests of another class of the community—I mean those who can well afford to send their children to commercial or technical schools, but naturally prefer taking advantage of the first-rate education provided chiefly at the expense of others. First—Is it not true that in most of the Board schools of the metropolis there can be found the children of shopkeepers and others whose incomes may be fairly supposed to exceed two hundred per annum? If so, why should the ratepayers educate their neighbours' children all but gratis? Secondly—Is it not true that one of the professional officials of the School Board receives £2,000 a year for his services? If so, ought he to be allowed to practise privately instead of giving up his whole time? I do not know whether he does or not, but only seek information. Thirdly—Is it not true that there are nearly 30,000 uncared-for and ragged children on the London streets, for whom the Board have provided no accommodation, and who cannot go to the schools if they would? If so, these being the very portion of the rising generation it is most important to educate, why have the Board so grossly neglected their duty, and squandered the ratepayers' money instead on the 'higher education' of the children of those who are better off? Perhaps some member seeking re-election will answer these queries. I can give one little piece of information. Two or three years ago I knew of a well-to-do West-end tradesman who sent his children to the Board school, because they there received a capital education cheap. He paid a rent of about £160 a year for his shop, and his profits enabled him to spend his holidays with his family at the Grand Hotel, Brighton. I think this speaks for itself. I do not blame the tradesman, but the system which allows such an abuse of the Education Act.—I remain, obediently yours,

"Albert Barker.

"*Salisbury Club, October* 30.

Stained Glass. — The Royal establishment of Mayer and Co., of Munich, whose London show-rooms are at 149, New Bond-street, submit, free of charge, designs for any windows in contemplation. Their works are executed in accordance with the style of architecture, in very best and richest pot-metal glass, or, if desired, with enamel and perspective drawings like in the windows of the Cathedrals of London, Glasgow, Cologne, and others.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

SEASON 1882–1883.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON FINE ART ASSOCIATION

Have much pleasure in announcing that they have made extensive preparations for the publication of a large and choice variety of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS. These magnificent Cards (which may all be termed "Perfection") have been selected with the greatest care from a large and most beautiful assortment, and are executed from the original designs of eminent English artists, and embrace the most chaste and elegant embellishments of modern art. They are also illustrated by appropriate prose or verse, written expressly by writers of great talent. The Publishers have expended some thousands of pounds in the production of their lovely souvenirs of the season. The original paintings alone, which were selected from the Grand Exhibition of Original Designs held at the Suffolk-street Galleries, cost Five Hundred Pounds. Hence it will be seen that our cards are faithful reproductions of first-class works of art, which have been gathered together with great labour and cost, while no expense has been spared to make the reproductions worthy of the high-class originals. We have, therefore, no hesitation in assuming that these cards are the most unique and valuable collection ever offered. Our series consists of Fifty-two Cards, each Card bearing different seasonable verses or mottoes, which we have decided to make into four distinct packets, lettered A, B, C, and D. Each packet will consist of Thirteen magnificent Cards bearing Christmas and New Year Wishes. The actual trade value of each packet is about three shillings, but we will forward a packet carriage free, securely packed, on receipt of Post-office Order for One Shilling, or fifteen stamps, or the four packets for Post-office Order for 3s. 9d., or forty-eight stamps.

In ordering, it will be desirable to enclose the application form found below.

JOHN BULL APPLICATION FORM. Nov. 3, 1882.

(Please order within fourteen days, unless from abroad.)

On receipt of this application form, accompanied by a Post-office Order for One Shilling, or fifteen stamps, I agree to forward carriage free, securely packed, a

"PERFECTION" PACKET

Of thirteen Magnificent

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS,

And provided they do not meet with approval, I hereby agree to return the amount in full.

(Signed) WALTER H. BACON, Manager,
The South Kensington Fine Art Association.

Exhibition-road, South Kensington, London, S.W.

N.B.—THE FOUR PACKETS (consisting of fifty-two different Cards) for Post-office Order for 3s. 9d., or forty-eight stamps.

An assortment of our works was forwarded to the Rev. C. H. SPURGEON, and in acknowledging the same he wrote as follows:—"These are the prettiest and cheapest things that have ever come under my notice. For how small a sum may houses be made beautiful!"

Our Descriptive Catalogue contains numerous Press opinions, testimonials, &c., which will be forwarded post free on receipt of two stamps. Early application is respectfully requested.

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BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA.

GRAND FINE ART GIFT.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON FINE ART ASSOCIATION

Have much pleasure in announcing that they will forward, carriage free, securely packed, to every reader of this paper (subject to conditions named below), the

Beautifully Coloured Naval Battle Picture,

ENTITLED

"THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA."

Size 15½ by 11½in.

The 11th of July, 1882, will long be remembered in connection with the opening of the late war in Egypt. Our gallant tars proved themselves worthy of old traditions, and the picture now offered vividly portrays the ships in action. H.M.S. Inflexible occupies the central position, and is surrounded on one side by the Sultan and Alexandra, on the other by the Penelope, Invincible, Monarch, and Téméraire. In the distance is seen the town of Alexandria, the various forts being discernible. The Eunostos Lighthouse stands boldly out, and rises far above the buildings beyond. The rising sun is dispersing the grey mists of the morning, and save for the falling of shot and shell the waters are beautifully placid, the sky overhead making the sea very picturesque.

The colours are nicely blended, and all who take an interest in our soldiers and sailors should certainly avail themselves of this opportunity and become possessed of a memento of British pluck and bravery which will always bring to mind some of those daring deeds which were enacted by our heroes during the bombardment of Alexandria.

The picture will be sent carriage free, securely packed, on receipt of Post-office Order for One Shilling (or 15 stamps), and which, when mounted, will make a grand and magnificent work of art. In ordering, it will be desirable to enclose the application form found below.

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On receipt of this application form, accompanied by a post-office order for One Shilling, or 15 stamps, I agree to forward carriage free, securely packed, the

BEAUTIFULLY COLOURED NAVAL BATTLE PICTURE,
ENTITLED
"THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA."
(Size 15½ by 11½in.)

(Signed) WALTER H. BACON, Manager.
The South Kensington Fine Art Association.

Exhibition-road, South Kensington, London, S.W.

Our Catalogue and Price List of Engravings, Chromos, and Oleographs contain numerous press opinions, testimonials, &c., which will be forwarded post free on receipt of three stamps.

The price of "THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA," mounted and framed complete, is 14s., which includes a white cut mount and a very handsome and massive gold frame with ornamental corners. The moulding used in framing measures four inches in width, and a sketch of the frame may be seen in the Catalogue. The picture and frame complete will measure about 28in. by 24in.

Cheques may be crossed National Bank, and Post-office Orders made payable at the Exhibition-road, Post-office.

Orders will be executed in rotation, according to date of remittance.

WALTER H. BACON, Manager,

The South Kensington Fine Art Association, Exhibition-road, South Kensington, London, S.W.; also at The Mall, Kensington, London, W.; and 11, High-street, Notting Hill Gate, London, W.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 4, at Abbey Court, Jamaica, the wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice CURRAN, of a son.
Oct. 14, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the wife of Lt.-Col. COLLINGWOOD, Royal Artillery, of a son.
Oct. 21, at Eagle House, Wimbledon, the wife of the Rev. ARTHUR NOEL MALAN, of a son.
Oct. 22, the wife of the Rev. H. T. INMAN, Long Eaton Vicarage, Nottingham, of a daughter.
Oct. 26, at Sheerness-on-Sea, the wife of Lieut. M. J. HARRISON, R.N., of a son.
Oct. 28, at 54, Grosvenor-street, the Lady BEATRICE LISTER-KAYE, of a daughter.
Oct. 29, at Cold Overton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. J. R. DAVENPORT, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 26, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Captain J. E. ACLAND-TROYTE, second son of the late A. H. D. Troyte, of Huntsham Court, Devon, and grandson of the late Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., to NORAH LETITIA NUGENT, eldest daughter of H. NUGENT BANKES, of Chantrey House, and the late Hon. Mrs. NUGENT BANKES.
Oct. 26, at St. Augustine's Church, Queen's-gate, TERENCE J. B. DUNNE, Esq., Captain The Queen's, to ALICE ISABEL, second surviving daughter of PHILIP BUTLER, Esq., 40, Queen's-gate-terrace, and Tickford Abbey, Newport Pagnell, Bucks.
Oct. 26, by special licence, at St. Peter's, Eaton square, CHARLES EDWARD HOWARD VINCENT, Director of Criminal Investigations, second son of the Rev. Sir Frederick Vincent, Baronet, to ETHEL GWENDOLINE, second daughter of the late GEORGE MOFFATT, Esq., of Goodrich Court, Herefordshire.
Oct. 19, at Holy Trinity Church, Bedford, OSWALD FORDHAM TATHAM, H.M. 1st West India Regt., eldest son of the late Henry Tatham, Esq., to ADA, second daughter of WM. HUGH JACKSON, Esq., Bromham-road, Bedford.
Oct. 21, at St. Matthew's Church, Surbiton, FREDK. SHERGOLD SMITH, Esq., of the Bank of England, second son of the late Commander F. A. Smith, R.N., of Escot Lodge, Ottery St. Mary, Devon, to CASSANDRA LOUISA ROSINA COBBOLD (LOOTIE), second daughter of the late Edward Charles John Cobbold, Esq., and stepdaughter of John Henry Brasier, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at law, of Surbiton, Surrey.
Oct. 28, in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, by the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, JULIUS ADOLPHUS EHRENFEST, of 3, New-inn, W.C., to ALICE MARY, second daughter of the late E. WALTON ROBERTS, Esq., of Holles-street, Cavendish-square.
Oct. 30, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, ENRIQUETA PETRONILA, daughter of JAMES FAIR, Esq., late of Monte Video, to ALEC, son of General Sir EDWARD WARDE, K.C.B., R.H.A.
Oct. 31, at St. Matthias, Earls Court, FRANK STEDMAN, second son of S. BETHUNE LEGGATT, of Crofton Manor, Hants, to EDITH, second daughter of EDWIN KNIGHT, of 16, Redcliffe-square, South Kensington.
Oct. 31, at St. Pancras Church, Middlesex, P. M. SCHELLING, Esq., of Nieuwerkerk-d.-a.-Yssel, Holland, to ALICE MAUD, youngest daughter of WILLIAM EDWARDS, Esq., of 36, Upper-Bedford-place, Russell-square, London.
Oct. 31, at St. Mary's, Shortlands, Kent, RICHARD, youngest son of the late Rev. Sir HERCULES RICHARD LANGRISHE, of Knocktopher Abbey, in the county Kilkenny, Bart., to AMITIA SNEADE, second daughter of the Rev. FREDERICK BROWN, of Beckenham.

DEATHS.

Aug 27, at Wairoa, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, GEORGE STEWART FRASER, third son of the late Captain Edward Fraser, Commandant Bengal Sappers and Miners, aged 31.
Sept. 14, accidentally drowned, while bathing in the Maskeliya River, Ceylon, EDWARD A., second surviving son of C. E. MCKENNA, of 47, Leinster-gardens, W., in his 22nd year.
Oct. 19, at the Hospital, Netley, from wounds received at Kassassin, Egypt, ARTHUR GORDON PEACOCK, 1st Life Guards, son of the late T. R. Peacock, Esq., Merchant, Hull, aged 25 years.
Oct. 19, at Cranleigh, ANNE, widow of the Rev. W. M. PYNE, Rector of Oxted, Surrey, aged 88.
Oct. 22, at Shelton Rectory, Long Stratton, Norfolk, HARRIET ANN PENNINGTON, wife of the Rev. C. BLOMFIELD SMITH, and second daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Brown, Rector of Christ Church, Surrey.
Oct. 22, at her residence, 14, Queensberry-place, the Hon. Mrs. MARMADUKE CONSTABLE MAXWELL.
Oct. 24, at Lavendon Rectory, Bucks, HUGH ATHELSTAN, youngest child of the Rev. G. P. SOAMES, aged 5 years.
Oct. 25, at 72, Westbourne-street, S.W., ANN WOLF, for 53 years the faithful and valued servant and friend of Lady Frances and the late General Higginson.
Oct. 26, in Haslar Hospital, from Egyptian fever and the hardships of the campaign, HERBERT WYBAULT COLVIN, Lieutenant R.M.L.I., second and youngest son of Binny James Colvin, Esq., of 17, Elvaston-place, Queen's-gate, in his 25th year.
Oct. 26, at Compton Parva Vicarage, Newbury, Berks, WILLOUGHBY FRANK, fourth son of Rev. JOHN SPEARMAN WASEY, aged 18.
Oct. 29, at Cheadle, Cheshire, CAROLINE, wife of GEORGE WILLIAM MOULD, and daughter of the late Ven. Edward Woolnough, Archdeacon of Chester, and Rector of Northenden, Cheshire.
Oct. 29, at Cairo, HENRY BRANDRAM HEADLEY, Captain 1st Batt. Lancashire Fusiliers (20th Regt.), Commanding 12th Company Transport Corps in Egypt, aged 28.
Oct. 29, at Birchwood, Sydenham-hill, SOPHIA, widow of the Rev. T. W. FRANKLYN, and youngest daughter of the late William Holland, Esq., in the 83rd year of her age.
Oct. 30, at The Castle, Kildare, Ireland, ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Rev. WILLIAM COX, Rector of Kildare.
Oct 31, at Bath, MATILDA RACHEL, fourth daughter of the late Rev. J. P. H. CHESSHYRE, Rector of Little Easton, Essex.

LONDON THEATRES, &c.

COVENT GARDEN PROMENADE CONCERTS.—TO-NIGHT, Special Military Music. Orchestra, 100 performers. Band of the Coldstream Guards. Mr. Carrodus, leader; Mr. Howard Reynolds, solo cornet. Conductor Mr. A. GWYLLYM CROWE.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—This Evening, at 8, PLUCK; a Story of £50,000. At 7.15, FOGGED.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—This Evening at 7.50, NEARLY SEVEN. At 8.10, THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

ADELPHI. — This Evening, at 7.45, DRINK. At 7.15, FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, THE ROMANY RYE. At 7.30, A PHOTOGRAPHIC FRIGHT.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—This Evening, at 7.30, DONE ON BOTH SIDES. At 8.15, LITTLE ROBIN HOOD.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, FUN ON THE BRISTOL.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.—This Evening at 8, MONEY.

OPERA COMIQUE.—This Evening, at 8, ON CONDITION. At 9.20, AMERICAN BOOT DANCE. At 9.45, SOMETHING NEW.

ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, RIP VAN WINKLE. At 7.15, THE FAST COACH.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, THE MERRY WAR. To conclude with THE SILVER CITY OF ATALANTA.

CRITERION THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.45, BETSY. Preceded by, at 8, BRAVE HEARTS.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.20, WAITING CONSENT. At 8, GIRLS AND BOYS. Conclude with Mr. GUFFIN'S ELOPEMENT.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, the new æsthetic opera, PATIENCE. Preceded by, at 8, MOCK TURTLES.

AVENUE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.15, MANTEAUX NOIRS. At 7.30, WEDDED BLISS.

SURREY THEATRE—This Evening, at 7.30, FOR EVER.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—This Evening, at 7, POOR RELATIONS or, JANE EYRE. Monday next, THE RULING PASSION.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending November 11.
Tuesday—Dramatic performance. LITTLE EMILY, (under the direction of Mr. F. H. Macklin. Wednesday—Lecture by Dr. Zerffi, HOMER AND HESOID. Thursday—Comedy, A BIRD IN THE HAND, (under the direction of Mr. F. H. Macklin). Saturday—Fifth Saturday Concert.
DAILY.—Orchestral Concert, Organ, Military Band, Dr. Lynn's Marvels. Professor Hansen's Animal Magnetism. Panorama, painted by M. Philippoteaux (admission one shilling). Skating Rink, Jennion's Marionette Wonders. Gonzo, the new phenomenon, &c., &c.
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THE "LANCET," Vol. 2, xvii., contained from the pen of Dr. GOLDING BIRD, A.M., F.R.S., F.L.S., an article on Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chains, of which the following is an extract:—"The ingenious Galvanic "Chain of Dr. Pulvermacher has attracted "so much attention that an account of its "value may prove interesting. Shocks are "not required to develope physiological "phenomena or therapeutical effects, as the "laborious researches of Dr. Marshall Hall "have long since proved; and it is only to "the mild continuous voltaic currents that "we can look for a vast development of "therapeutical influence."

THE "MATERIA MEDICA," 4th Ed., page 53, by Dr. I. PEREIRA, F.R.S., F.L.S. contains the following extract:—"The "application of the voltaic circuit has "been largely prescribed, and has become "a popular remedy in the form of Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chains. They should "be worn so as to encircle the part affected, "in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. "They are regarded by practitioners as a "valuable and convenient means of applying "the continuous voltaic current."

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LATEST NEWS.

Constantinople, Nov. 2, Evening.

It is stated that during Lord Dufferin's interview with the Sultan to-day his Majesty made no reference to politics, but only asked his Excellency if he would return shortly to Constantinople. He afterwards took a friendly leave of his Lordship.

Berlin, Nov. 3.

The *National Zeitung* publishes to-day an inspired note stating that nothing would be more calculated to shake England's supremacy in Egypt than the return of M. Gambetta to power.

Constantinople, Nov. 3.

The Porte has sent instructions to the Ottoman Ambassador in Paris directing him to sound the French Government on the subject of the investiture of the Bey of Tunis.

Brindisi, Nov. 3.

Her Majesty's despatch vessel *Salamis*, from Alexandria, with the Duke of Connaught and suite on board, arrived here at seven o'clock this morning. His Royal Highness and suite will leave at three o'clock this afternoon by train for London. The *Salamis* will sail at four o'clock for Malta.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Healy asked was it a fact that the emergency or property defence men, tried for "moonlighting" on October 23 at Murroe, were discharged, though three respectable witnesses fully identified them, and positively swore they were the men who, with blackened faces, demanded money and arms from them on the night of the 10th of October; whether the only evidence to rebut this was that given by other emergency men, comrades of the prisoners; whether one of the accused, named Parker, was the individual a short time since charged with deliberately firing on some children in Cappamore, and who still more recently underwent a month's imprisonment for assaulting the police, and whether he had been only a few days out of gaol; and whether the Government would allow such persons to carry firearms.

Mr. Trevelyan said he had read the report of this case with great care and attention, and he considered it his duty to refer it to the Attorney-General for his advice upon the subject. The matter of the licence for firearms would be brought under the notice of the proper officer.

The division which was taken in the House of Commons on Thursday upon Mr. Gibson's amendment to the first procedure resolution was by no means as large as that of the 30th of March, when Mr. Marriott's amendment was defeated by 39 in a House of 602 members (including the Speaker and the tellers). Last night the House was composed of 565 members, but the Government majority on this occasion was 84. The following fifteen Liberals voted against the Government:—Sir Thomas E. Colebrooke, Mr. Courtauld, Mr. Cowen, Mr. Dundas, Mr. C. W. Fitzwilliam, Mr. H. W. Fitzwilliam, Mr. W. J. Fitzwilliam, Mr. Fort, Mr. Albert Grey, Mr. D. J. Jenkins, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Marriott, Mr. Nicholson (Petersfield), Mr. Seely (Nottingham), and Mr. John Walter. All these, with the exception of Mr. Walter, Mr. Marriott, and Mr. Cowen, supported the Government in March. Mr. P. A. Taylor, who voted for the amendment of Mr. Marriott, did not vote on the present occasion. Mr. Brogden, Sir Donald Currie, Mr. E. S. Howard, Sir James Lawrence, Alderman W. Lawrence, Sir Andrew Lusk, Mr. Norwood, Sir Nathaniel M. de Rothschild, Mr. C. Russell, Sir John G. T. Sinclair, and Mr. C. P. Villiers, who were absent from the March division, now voted with their party. The Liberals who supported the Government last March but who were now absent (several of them, however, had paired) were Mr. Ainsworth, Mr. Allen, Mr. Allman, Mr. R. P. Blennerhasset, Colonel Carington, Mr. Crum, Baron de Ferrières, Mr. Leeman, Lord Ebrington, Mr. A. R. D. Elliot, Mr. F. J. S. Foljambe, Lord Douglas Gordon, Mr. Henderson, Mr. W. Holmes, Mr. H. Mason, Sir Frederick Milbank, Mr. M'Laren, Mr. Playfair, Mr. Portman, Sir John Ramsden, Sir Edward Reed, Mr. J. M. Richardson, Mr. Rylands, Sir John St. Aubyn, Mr. Seely (Lincoln), and Mr. Bridges Willyams. The Conservatives who were absent on the last occasion but who now voted were Sir Henry Peek and Mr. Phipps; while those who were absent now but present in March were Mr. Brymer, Mr. E. Clarke, Mr. Close, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Orr Ewing, Mr. Gorst, Mr. Staveley Hill, Lord Henry Lennox, Lord Percy, Mr. Storer, Colonel Taylor, Lord Henry Thynne, Mr. H. J. Tollemache, Mr. Watney, Sir Henry Wolff, and Mr. Wyndham. Two Conservative Home Rulers (Mr. Bellingham and Mr. Lever) and one Liberal Home Ruler (Mr. Shaw) voted with the Opposition; while forty-one Home Rulers supported the Government. Lord Randolph Churchill did not vote upon either occasion. The following Home Rulers who supported the amendment of Mr. Marriott now opposed that of Mr. Gibson:—Mr. Biggar, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Callan, Mr. W. T. Corbet Mr. Daly, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Gill, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. Healy, Mr. Lalor, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. McCoan, Sir Joseph McKenna, Mr. P. Martin, Mr. Molloy, Colonel Nolan, Mr. A. O'Connor, The O'Gorman Mahon, Captain O'Shea, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Sullivan, and Mr. Synan.

MONEY MARKET.

Friday.

Consols closed at 101¼ to 101½ for money, and 102⅛ to 102¼ for the account.

On Thursday night a party of men attacked the Deputy County Surveyor, near Skibbereen, beating him severely. They afterwards entered the rectory grounds at Caheraugh, and wrecked the lodge-house. The occupants escaped without injury.

Three farmers returning from Ballyhannis market were waylaid and beaten on Thursday night, one being seriously injured. The three farmers were members of the late Land League, and are alleged to have succeeded in Boycotting some persons in the locality. Hence the attack. The assailants are stated to be well known, but no arrests have yet been made.

SOCIETY.

A marriage has been arranged between the Rev. George Wyndham Kennion, Bishop-Designate of Adelaide, South Australia, and Miss Henrietta Fergusson, third daughter of the late Sir Charles Dalrymple Fergusson, Bart., and sister of the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., Governor of Bombay.

Also between Mr. Sydney Holland, eldest son of Sir Henry Holland, Bart., M.P., and Lady Mary Ashburnham, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Ashburnham.

The marriage of Captain Hon. W. Charles Wentworth Fitzwilliam (Royal Horse Guards), third son of Earl Fitzwilliam, K.G., and Miss Constance Anne Brocklehurst, youngest daughter of the late Mr. H. Brocklehurst, took place at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on Tuesday afternoon, in the presence of a considerable number of relations and personal friends, who met at the church at eleven o'clock. The bride was attended by six bridesmaids. The bridegroom was accompanied by Captain Lord Arthur Somerset (Royal Horse Guards) as best man. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Mason Fenn, M.A., rector of Tankersley, Yorkshire, assisted by the Rev. H. Charles Russell, rector of Wollaton, Notts, and chaplain to Earl Fitzwilliam, the bride being given away by her relative, Mr. John Fielden, of Dobroyd Castle, Lancashire. The bride wore a train and bodice of the richest white satin duchesse over a petticoat of white brocade, trimmed with flounces and garniture of Brussels point de gaze, and pearl embroidery. She wore a wreath of orange blossoms and tulle veil, her ornaments including a diamond tiara, the gift of Earl Fitzwilliam. The bridesmaids' dresses, which were greatly admired, were of pearl-grey cashmere, relieved with large pompons of poppy-red plush, and hats to match. On leaving the church the wedding party proceeded to the Buckingham Palace Hotel, Buckingham-gate, to breakfast. There were present on the occasion the Dowager Marchioness of Waterford and Miss Leslie, Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam and Ladies Fitzwilliam, Viscount Dalrymple, Viscount and Viscountess Lewisham, Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn, Lord and Lady Capell, Lady Penzance, Lord Arthur Somerset, Lady Agnes Douglas, Lady Esmé Gordon, Admiral Hon. George Douglas, Hon. Reginald Fitzwilliam, Hon. Lawrence Parsons, Hon. Charles W. Fitzwilliam, M.P., and Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Hon. Hugh and Lady Mary Boscawen, Mr. C. and Lady Anne Murray and Miss Sybil Murray, Hon. H. and Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, Hon. Thomas and Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Hon. W. John Fitzwilliam, M.P., Hon. Egremont and Mrs. Lascelles and Miss Lascelles, Mr. and Lady F. Doyne, Colonel F. Burnaby, Captain and Mrs. Brocklehurst, Mr. and Mrs. Fielden and Miss Fielden, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Fielden, Mr. H. and Mrs. Brocklehurst, Mr. and Mrs. Bayly Worthington and Miss Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. Brocklehurst, Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, the Rev. Wm. and Mrs. Fenn, the Rev. W. and Mrs. Hopkinson, Mr. A. Douglas, the Rev. H. C. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Haseltine, Mr. and Mrs. Cobbett and Miss Cobbett, Mr. and Mrs. Dent, and Mr. Peter and Mr. Philip Brocklehurst. In the afternoon the newly-married pair started for the Isle of Wight for their honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of green cloth braided, with which she wore a jacket to match, trimmed with sable tails and sable muff; hat to correspond.

A grand ball was given by Admiral Ryder, Naval Commander-in-Chief, at the Admiralty House, Portsmouth, on the 26th ult. The guests commenced to arrive shortly before ten o'clock, and were received by the Admiral and his flag-lieutenant in the anteroom, passing on to the ball-room, where the private band occupied the orchestra. The rooms were tastefully decorated, the ball and supper rooms being particularly admired. Dancing was kept up till past three o'clock with great spirit. Among the guests were T.S.H. Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., and Lady and Miss Keppel, Lord and Lady Albert Seymour, Lady C. and Miss Kerr, Lord and Lady Graves, Lady and Miss Cockrane, Sir C., Lady and Miss Langley, Colonel, Mrs., and Miss Bray, Colonel and Mrs. Mawbey, Admiral, Mrs., and Miss M'Crea, Admiral and Miss Chads, Colonel and Mrs. Braddon, Captain and Mrs. Codrington, &c. Many naval and military officers were present. Among several pretty toilets was one of black tulle, made with flounces up the front, and full long skirts at the back, dotted over with black chenille wafers; a pointed bodice of black velvet and black lace, with one cluster of black and red currants. A skirt of cream lace was worn with a "battlemented" bodice, cut in a low square back and front, of ruby brocaded velvet, with cream roses and lace. A white gauze dress was exquisitely trimmed with shaded cream and pale pink satin roses and brown leaves, the cascade of lace on the bodice being turned back with large pearl-headed pins.

The marriage of Captain F. Beaufort, R.A., with Miss Divett, youngest daughter of the late Edward Divett, of Bystock, Devon, M.P. for Exeter, was solemnised at the church of St. Paul, Umballa, Punjaub, on the 26th ult. The bride was given away by her cousin, Lieutenant-General Hughes, C.B. There were four bridesmaids, whose dresses were cream-coloured Surah and Spanish lace; tulle veil and wreaths of ivy and oak leaves with silver acorns. The bride's dress was of ivory-white corded silk, the bodice and sleeves ornamented with pearl embroidery; tulle veil and wreaths of myrtle and orange flowers. Captain and Mrs. F. Beaufort will make a short tour in India before returning to England.

The marriage of John B. Blandy, Esq., of Madeira, and Alice Gwendolen, eldest daughter of Arthur D. Berrington, Esq., of Pant-y-Goitre, Monmouthshire, took place on the 24th ult., at the parish church, Llanfair Kilgedin. The bride, who was accompanied by her father, wore a dress of ivory-white satin covered with Brussels lace, a wreath of orange blossoms, and a tulle veil; with diamond ornaments, including a diamond necklace and large diamond star, the gift of the bridegroom. She was attended by her page attired in brown velvet, and three bridesmaids, who wore costumes of electric blue cashmere and satin, trimmed with ficelle lace, and hats to match; each wore a gold bracelet set with pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride and bridegroom left soon after breakfast, *en route* for the Continent. The bride's travelling dress was of brown tweed, hat and sable-trimmed cloak to correspond.

The Earl of Durham and Miss Ethel Milner, second daughter of Mrs. Henry Milner, and of the late Mr. Henry Beilby W. Milner, and granddaughter of the late Sir William Mordaunt Milner, of Nunappleton, were married by special licence at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, on the 28th ult., in the presence of numerous relatives and friends. At a quarter to three the bridegroom arrived with his best man, the Hon. Tyrwhitt Wilson. About ten minutes afterwards the bride arrived with her mother, and was received in the porch by her brother, Mr. Edward Milner, who afterwards gave her away. On entering the church door she was met by her seven bridesmaids, and, preceded by the choir, the bridal procession passed to the chancel steps. The bride wore white satin, the train which being bordered with plush. The petticoat was trimmed with flounces of point de gaze, and the bodice was high to the throat; sprays of orange blossoms in her hair, covered by a tulle veil, fastened with diamond stars. The other ornaments were a magnificent diamond necklace and bracelet, and a pearl and diamond bracelet, all given her by the bridegroom. She held a bouquet of unusual size and beauty. The bridesmaids wore cream nun's cloth bordered with brown fur, over cream moire skirts, sashes of moire, and cream toques bordered with brown velvet, and trimmed with a tuft of fur. Each wore a brooch—a diamond arrow and sapphire, and diamond pansy, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a bouquet of fragrant white flowers. The bride's mother, Mrs. H. Milner, who followed in the bridal train, was attired in dark blue velvet and satin, with blue velvet bonnet and feathers; and the bride's sister, the Hon. Mrs. Gerard, wore a handsome dress of brown brocaded velvet, trimmed with light blue satin, and gold bonnet with blue feathers. The marriage service was performed by his grace Dr. Marcus Beresford, Lord Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, grandfather of the bride, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Francis R. Grey, M.A., rector of Morpeth, and hon. canon of Durham, great uncle of the bridegroom; and the Rev. S. L'Estrange Malone, vicar choral of Armagh. The service concluded, the bride and bridegroom, preceded by the clergy, passed to the vestry for the registration of the marriage. Mrs. Henry Milner afterwards entertained the wedding party and friends at Prince's-gate, when among those present were the Archbishop of Armagh, the Duchess of Manchester, the Marchioness (Christina) of Waterford, the Earl and Countess of Perth and Lady Edith Drummond, the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn and Miss Maynard, the Earl and Countess of Gosford, Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh, Lord and Lady Brooke, Lord and Lady Sandhurst, Lady Herbert of Lea, the Ladies Katharine, Eleanor, and Ann Lambton, Lord and Lady Charles Beresford, Lady Jane Lindsay, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Lambton, Hon. Sidney and Lady Beatrix Herbert, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Gerard, Hon. H. Tyrwhitt Wilson, Hon. George Lambton, Hon. W. Lambton, Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., and Mrs. Stanhope, Hon. C. Lambton, Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Dawnay, Mr. Foljambe, M.P., and Lady Gertrude Foljambe, Mr. and Lady Mary Cooke, Col. and Hon. Mrs. Oliphant, Miss Milner, Miss Douner, Mr. Granville Milner, Mr. George Milner, Miss Heywood, Colonel and Mrs. Fairfax and Miss Fairfax, and many others. The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, and many other relatives on his Lordship's mother's side, were prevented attending the marriage, as the Duke and Duchess were surrounded by their children and grandchildren at Baron's Court, Ireland, to celebrate their golden wedding. About five o'clock the Earl and Countess left, amidst the congratulations of their friends, for the Durdans, the Earl of Rosebery's seat at Epsom, to pass the early days of the honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of dark blue plush and corded silk, plush jacket and bonnet, and beaver collar and muff. The numerous wedding presents included some costly jewels. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Albany presented the bride with a diamond and pearl fly brooch.

The marriage of the Bishop of Nassau (Bahamas) with Isabel Marion, second daughter of the Rev. George Faithfull, rector of Storrington, Sussex, and Rural Dean, took place at the parish church on the 24th ult. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Chichester, assisted by the Revs. A. Magendie, rector of Woodstock, J. Masters, rector of Lower Beeding, and F. Vernon. The service was choral, and the church was decorated. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore an ivory satin dress trimmed with mauresque lace, a wreath of orange blossoms and tulle veil; she carried a bouquet of white flowers, and wore a gold locket set with pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. The seven bridesmaids were in white muslin, lace and satin merveilleux, Gainsborough hats of Indian muslin, and deep red carnations. Their gold fichu pins were the gift of the bride and bridegroom. Each carried a basket of flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Faithfull entertained their friends at the rectory. Shortly after the breakfast the bride and bridegroom left *en route* for Scotland. The bride's travelling dress was myrtle-green cashmere with bonnet and mantle to match, trimmed with plush. The wedding presents were numerous, and were arranged for inspection at the rectory.

The marriage of Miss Victoria Gouramma Campbell to Captain H. E. Yardley, took place last week at the village church of Addington, West Malling. The bride, who is the daughter of the late Colonel John Campbell, of Kinloch, and the Princess Victoria Gouramma, of Coorg, wore an ivory-satin dress, brocade train; embroidery and fringe of pearls on the front of skirt and bodice. Her bridesmaids wore picturesque costumes of ruby velvet and apricot nun's veiling; bodices of velvet, deep scarves of the same arranged on the skirts, which were mixed with cream lace; Gainsborough hats of velvet and apricot feathers to match. Lady Login, the bride's aunt and guardian, entertained a large number of friends in the afternoon. The church was beautifully decorated by ladies in the neighbourhood, and the bride was greeted with showers of flowers, bonbons, and rice on her departure. Her travelling dress was of dark brown vicuna and striped velvet; bonnet to match, lightened with cream feathers and gold lace.

Badminton was *en fête* on Monday last on the occasion of the return of the Duke of Beaufort's fourth son, Lord Edward Somerset, Royal Horse Guards Blue, from Egypt. From the station to Badminton House were successive triumphal arches, with floating banners, and in the windows of the Vicarage, home farm, and other houses were coloured lamps and transparencies, with "Well done, Blues!" "Kassassin," "Tel-el-Kebir," and other suitable inscriptions. The avenue leading to the house was decorated with coloured lamps and Venetian masts, and over the courtyard entrance was a brilliant "Welcome Home." Lord and Lady Edward Somerset arrived at half-past five o'clock at Chippenham station, and as the travelling carriage drove off to Badminton it was escorted by the Royal Gloucester Hussars and the Didmarton military band. At the park entrance the carriage was dragged up by the tenants to the house, where the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, Marquis of Worcester, Colonel and Lady Emily Kingscote, Lord Arthur Somerset, Sir Gerald Codrington, Colonel and Mrs. Ewart, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland Wilson, Mr. Sutton, Dr. Wickham, the Rev. H. Ford, vicar of Badminton, &c., were in waiting to receive the young soldier. In the evening a display of fireworks took place.

The marriage of Miss Constance Gage Blake, daughter of William Gage Blake, Esq., with Mr. Edward Charles Harrison Bennet, of Garboldisham, eldest son of the late Edward Bennet, Esq., of Copdock, took place at Nowton on the 26th ult. The event attracted a large assemblage to the parish church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Bennet, of Rushford, assisted by the rector (the Rev. R. Stote Fox). The bride, who was given away by her father, wore cream brocade and satin, with Irish lace, long tulle veil, and wreath of orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet, the gift of the bridegroom. The five bridesmaids wore cream vicuna and coffee lace dresses, with cream jet bonnets, and old paste buckles, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. P. G. Bennet, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. A party of about forty wedding guests afterwards sat down to breakfast at Mr. Blake's house, the company including Mrs. Bennet (Bury), Mrs. Edward Bennet (Copdock), Mr. P. G. Bennet, the Misses Bennet, Sir Patrick Blake, Miss Blake, Miss Mary Blake, Mrs. James Blake, Mrs. E. K. Bennet, Mrs. Eagle, Mr. T. Blake, Rev. R. S. Fox and Mrs. Fox. In the afternoon the newly-wedded pair left for London, *en route* for the Isle of Wight. The bride's travelling dress was of bronze vicuna and striped satin, with bonnet to match, and embossed velvet mantle, trimmed with fur.

At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, the marriage was celebrated, on the 24th ult., of Lieut.-Col. Chas. C. Gore (Royal Irish Rifles), son of the late General Hon. Sir Charles Gore, G.C.B., K.H., and Lavinia, daughter of the late Mr. Francis Charles FitzRoy, and granddaughter of the late Rev. Lord Henry FitzRoy. The bridegroom was accompanied by his brother, Captain Frederick Augustus Gore, as best man. The bride, who was given away by her cousin, Mr. Horatio FitzRoy, arrived at half-past eleven, and was met at the entrance by her four bridesmaids. She wore cream-white satin, with flounces of fine old Brussels lace, a veil of the same being arranged over the wreath of orange blossoms, and fastened by five diamond stars; the bouquet was of white flowers. The bridesmaids' dresses were of cream Indian muslin, the wide flounces being embroidered; the full bodices, trimmed with lace, were confined by satin waistbands, and finished at the back with broad sashes of cream moiré. They wore ruby velvet hats, with ruby feathers, and carried bouquets of red and white flowers. Each wore a pearl and lapis lazuli brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. The service was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Charles F. O. Spencer, M.A., vicar of Sutton, Isle of Ely. The relatives and friends present on the occasion included Elizabeth Countess of Harrington, Lord Napier and Ettrick, Lady Amelius Beauclerc, Lady Louisa Cator, Hon. Master of Napier and Hon. Mrs. Napier, Admiral Hon. John Spencer, Hon. and Rev. Charles Spencer, Hon. Wm. and Mrs. Massey Mainwaring, Hon. Frank Colborne, General and Mrs. Rich, Major and Mrs. Cavendish FitzRoy, Colonel George FitzRoy, General and Mrs. Goodenough, Colonel Cater, Colonel and Mrs. Hubert Lucas, Major Metcalfe, Mr. Horatio FitzRoy, Mrs. Orlando FitzRoy, Mr. Cecil FitzRoy, Miss Harriet FitzRoy, Mr. and Mrs. Astley, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Pigot, Mr. Charles Harris, Mrs. Meredith Brown, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Robert FitzRoy, and many others. The wedding party and friends afterwards breakfasted at 5, Halkin-street, Belgrave-square, soon after which Colonel and Mrs. Charles Gore left for the Continent. The bride's travelling costume was of dark blue vicuna and velvet, and gold bonnet, with blue velvet strings and gold-coloured feather.

There are to be great rejoicings on the 24th and following days at Marston Park, Frome, in celebration of the majority of Viscount Dungarvan, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Cork and Orrery. A notable feature will be a lawn meet of the Queen's Buckhounds, which are to go down to Somersetshire for the occasion, by special permission of Her Majesty.

At the Dublin Commission, yesterday, Judge Barry fined 100 jurors £5 each for non-attendance.

Mr. Gladstone, in acknowledging the receipt of a letter from the East Cumberland Association, says that he much hopes that the responsibility of Arabi and the other leaders of the Egyptian revolt for any such crime as the firing of Alexandria may be disproved, though he is not in a position to affirm this.

A Glasgow correspondent of a contemporary telegraphs:—This (Friday) morning about 100 non-union men arrived in Glasgow from the Huddersfield and Manchester districts to begin work in the yards of Messrs. John Elder and Co., the London and Glasgow Shipbuilding Company, and Alex. Stephen and Son, Linthouse. On their arrival they were met by about 1,000 of the ship-joiners now on strike, who attacked the new comers, threw stones at them, and otherwise roughly treated them. In many cases their boxes were smashed, and in several instances their tools were thrown into the Clyde. The spot where the outrage took place being beyond the municipal boundaries, only a few county constables were available, and they were, of course, unable to prevent the attack.

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